THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE PROSPECTS IN CONNECTICUT

Tammany's Long Finger

Ex-Secretary Welles on Grant.

The Fenians in America

What Englishmen Think

How We Helped France.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CONNECTICUT.

Prospects of the Fight at Close Quarters—The Long Finger of Tammany—The State to be Sold by its Governor.

A despatch to the N. Y. *Tribune* from Hartford says:—

The only question now is this: Can Governor English deliver? Upon this the betting books are made up. Can the sale just made at Albany to Tammany be consummated? And that depends very much upon whether the good people of this little Commonwealth get "praying mad," as it is called. For if the State really rises up to a sense of the shame impending over it, and fights as it did in 1860—half the time on its knees—it is irresistible. But to-day it does not half comprehend its danger, and I doubt that it will not realize it until too late.

A careful survey of the political field of the State, with access to the best sources of information, discloses some things not generally known outside. I find that the Republicans expect to carry the State upon a fair poll. And this expectation is based upon the actual state of the canvass. The party was never in better working order. Its local committees were never more active. The result in New Hampshire had a stimulating effect, after the first surprise was over, and it was understood. The efforts of the Democracy to get the negro vote was a miserable failure.

The State is Republican on an honest poll. The Democrats were frightened at the facts. Two weeks ago they felt defeat in the air. They had no confidence to bet on English. Within a few days, with no change in the canvass here, except in increasing brightness on the Republican side, the Democrats have suddenly become confident of winning. Their betting men have entirely changed their tone. They appear to bet as on a certainty, and their confidence has just this basis: they learn that the State has been sold! There is not a sign of any other reason for their confidence. Governor English has been up to Albany, and arranged the matter with Mr. Tweed. The thing is to be done in the usual Tammany style. I do not know how much money is to come here, but it is to be enough—or what is supposed to be enough. My information about this is entirely conclusive to my mind, and it is amply sustained by what I see and hear in inner circles here. I have decided intimations that the attempt to flood us under with money is to be made, even in Mr. Strong's district.

You, of course, know why Tammany wants to carry Connecticut, and why Governor English is willing to be its tool. Tammany is extending its New York tactics to national affairs. In order to keep up the impression of the "tidal wave of Democracy," it is necessary to follow the New Hampshire victory with one in Connecticut, and for other reasons—railroad and money-making schemes—Tammany finds it convenient to own this State. Governor English is flattered by the leaders of your ring with the notion that if he can carry Connecticut he is the most available man for the second, if not for the first place on the next Democratic ticket. Comical as these pretensions are, he has them; and they have led him to forget his honor as a man and as a citizen of Connecticut. Of course your shrewd politicians laugh at him, but they are quite willing to use his vanity to make Connecticut a tributary slave of Tammany.

You will see that this is the game that will develop this week. And it will win unless the Republican party is roused into such a religious and patriotic enthusiasm as saved the State in 1860.

WELLES ON GRANT.

The Ex-Secretary in Opposition to the Administration—Denunciation of Ku-klux Legislation.

Hon. Gideon Welles comes out in a vigorous letter against Grant and the course of the Republican party in Congress in respect to the further reconstruction of the Southern States. He says:—

I have no respect for those who claim that it is necessary for Massachusetts or for others to supervise Virginia and to take care of the people of that and other States in their local concerns. If the people are incapable of self-government, our system is a failure. If the people of the States respectively cannot make and execute their own laws, but are to be governed and controlled in their local, municipal affairs by a central power, then American democracy and American republicanism are mere shams and delusions. The Union of these States can be preserved only by maintaining the reserved and guaranteed rights of the States. If the Federal Government is not restrained by constitutional limitations, it is a central despotism of unlimited power and authority. The laws of Congress giving the President authority to introduce military at the elections, and all schemes by which the Central Government assumes to take cognizance of and to punish offenses by Ku-klux organizations, or by others in the States, are, like almost every act in what is called reconstruction, unwarranted, unconstitutional, centralizing, and revolutionary. Punishment for crimes against the laws of a State committed within the jurisdiction of a State belongs exclusively to the State and not to the General Government. I am aware that the attempted justification of these usurpations is necessity—always the tyrant's plea for crime, oppression, and wrong—the sham excuse which was set up for the wrongs inflicted in Kansas, and for the greater wrongs since inflicted on Georgia and other States of the South. While not disposed to obtrude my opinions upon others, I desire not to be misunderstood. I fully recognize the necessity of party as a means to sustain essential principles; but let the means be subordinate to the ends. I am a Democrat, but not a secessionist, who would admit that a State has a right to withdraw from the Union, and throw off its federal obligations. I am a Republican, but not an exclusionist, who would exclude States from their rightful representation in Congress, deny them the right to frame their fundamental laws, the right to regulate their own domestic affairs, or deny them their reserved and undoubted exclusive right and authority to punish offenses committed within their respective jurisdictions. This doctrine of secession and this doctrine of exclusion are each "shams"—each incompatible with a federal union, each inconsistent with and in violation of the Constitution, and each subversive of the Government. I therefore opposed the Buchanan administration, and I also oppose the Grant administration. GIDEON WELLES.

—Over 2000 persons in England own pleasure yachts.

—A 300-pound-catfish was recently caught at Davenport, Iowa.

—South America has furnished San Francisco with a live guanaco.

THE FENIANS IN AMERICA.

A Blast from "The Thunderer."

The London *Times*, of the 17th instant, says:—

The released Fenian prisoners continue to be treated almost as national guests in the United States. The vote of welcome passed by the House of Representatives has been followed by an interview with President Grant at the White House, and during their stay at the capital they were hospitably entertained by the Washington city government.

Nations are proverbially incapable of seeing themselves as others see them, and we may freely admit that, from an American point of view, Irish treason must wear a very different aspect from that in which loyal Englishmen regard it. No doubt this difference arises in part from the patriotic self-deception to which Englishmen, like other men, are liable; but it arises in at least an equal degree from the ignorance of the American public. A half-educated American knows even less of English government than a half-educated Englishman knows of American government. All monarchies in the eyes of such a man are equally tyrannical, and all republican movements are equally admired. There is nothing to choose between English despotism and Neapolitan despotism; Irish Fenians must be suffering under some grievous oppression or they would not be always conspiring, and having hoisted the republican flag, they deserve the support of the United States. We are the less disposed to be severe on these reckless judgments because it must be confessed that foreign patriots have sometimes been welcomed in this country with little concern for the sensibilities of the governments against which they had rebelled, and, perhaps, with little appreciation of the principles which they represented. Even Garibaldi was, doubtless, cheered and feted by people who had not the faintest notion of what his political or religious creed really was, and who only recognized in him the enemy of the Pope and the Neapoliton Bourbons. After making every allowance, however, both for possible bias on our part and palpable ignorance on the part of American politicians, we cannot but consider the reception of these Fenians in the United States thoroughly discreditable. Assuming that O'Donovan Rossa can be classed with Garibaldi, this precedent can only be cited at best to justify the distinctions showered on him by individuals or private associations, and not the congratulations offered him by the House of Representatives and local public bodies. But a much fairer and more apposite parallel is afforded by the case of Jefferson Davis, who embodied a cause espoused by millions in America, and supported, as we are often told, by the general sympathy of our own upper classes. Now, we venture to say that in the English House of Commons the idea of presenting an address of respect or condolence to Mr. Jefferson Davis would have been rejected with a unanimous shout of reprobation, and that for the simple and sufficient reason that it would have given just offense to a friendly nation. Yet it will hardly be maintained that Southern independence was a less respectable aspiration than Irish independence, or that Mr. Jefferson Davis was personally less deserving of such homage than O'Donovan Rossa and his associates. Nor can it truly be asserted that we have an advantage over America in having no "Irish vote" to conciliate. We have, as a matter of fact, an Irish vote to conciliate, and the inducement to bid for it by an unfriendly attitude towards Italy, for instance, might sometimes be a severe trial of Ministerial virtue but for one decisive consideration. That consideration is that with us base or perverse impulses are, for the most part, kept in check by the superior force of nobler and sounder impulses. It is the reproach of American politics that an Irish colony, which native Americans hate and despise with a far more than Anglo-Saxon arrogance, is, nevertheless, petted and applauded in its wildest demonstrations of hostility to Great Britain without protest from those who know better, and with a painful disregard not only of international courtesy but of national dignity.

EXPORTATION OF FIREARMS.

Eighteen Cargoes Sent from the United States to France—Cash Realized, $13,800,000.

At the cost of no small labor to the patient officials of the New York Custom House statistical department, we are enabled to present in a bird's-eye view the total exportation of firearms to Europe from the United States, pending the late war in France. No less than eighteen cargoes were sent out, either for France direct or to France as their final destination. And the fact calls to mind the sapient looks of our large dealers in firearms, in months which are gone, when they disposed of troublesome questions with the reply, "Nothin' doin'." They were too comfortable with their fat contracts, and did not wish to be disturbed.

Some persons are wicked enough to insinuate that these articles not long ago belonged to the United States, but found their way into the market from the arsenals just in time to meet the wants of anxious buyers. However this may be, there is no doubt that an enormous quantity of refuse and decayed implements of war, remaining on hand since our late unpleasantness with the South, have been transmuted into gold, and by no common process of alchemy.

Cargoes	18	Knapsacks	80,640
Guns	609,531	Revolvers	21,760
Rifles	94,400	Artillery, cases	109
Pistols	35,800	Boxes ammunition	13,315
Sabres	11,000		
Cartridges	37,750	Primers	424,000
Batteries	91	Value	$13,816,779
Cartridges	117,682,379		

It would not be literally correct to say that all of these warlike stores went either to France or Germany, but French agents secured by far the largest proportion, as is well known. And as luck would have it, considerable supplies arrived in France after hostilities had formally ceased.—*N. Y. Commercial last evening.*

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

A Letter of Thanks to the Commander of the Tennessee.

The following letter was handed by the commissioners to Captain Temple:—

The Commissioners of the United States to Santo Domingo before leaving the Tennessee desire to place on their record the following memorandum:—

We feel in duty bound to record our hearty thanks to Captain Temple, of the United States steamer Tennessee, for the admirable manner in which he has discharged the many and difficult duties imposed upon him in connection with our mission.

His foresight in planning the different parts of the voyage so that the greatest advantage could be taken of all the time at our disposal, his skill and prudence in the management of his ship, his care in regard to everything of substantial importance, and his independence of mere formalities; his tact in dealing with many difficulties which, arising from the unexpected number of persons of different aims and pursuits embarked in his ship, and which under a commander of less fitting quality might have led to constant ill-feeling, and his courtesy under all circumstances, have earned both our gratitude and our respect, and it is with pleasure that we here record our sincere thanks to him and our best wishes for his welfare.

B. F. WADE,
ANDREW D. WHITE,
SAMUEL G. HOWE.

By order of the commission,
ALLEN A. BURTON, Secretary.

Romantic Career of an Iowa Girl.

Still another Amazon is revealed in Iowa. An Ohio girl enlisted at Muscatine in 1861 in the 24th Iowa Infantry, served till the close of the war, and returned to her father's house, where she was warmly welcomed, but told nothing of her army history. She invested in Iowa lands and became rich. Finally a member of her former regiment fell in love with her, without the least suspicion that she had been his comrade, but as he was not at all shocked at the recital, they were married, and she for the first time told the folks about her military career.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

FRENCH CIVIL WAR.

Operations of the Rebels.

Conflict with the Government.

THE CONDITION OF PARIS.

The German Occupation.

FROM EUROPE.

The Condition of Paris.

PARIS, March 29—Noon.—The city is quiet. At the sitting of the Sub-Ccentral ommittee today, General Duval submitted a proposition for the disarmament of a portion of the

National Guard

which had not given in adherence to the Paris Government. M. Assay, in a speech, said the Republic had formed a

Committee of Public Safety,

and ran no danger from its opponents, who would be shot if they attempted any ulteriar measures. All conspirators will meet the same fate. The Nouvelle *Republique* makes

A Demand for Action

on the part of the committee. It is stated that Delescluze has, in consequence of the declaration on the part of his colleagues that the position was incompatible with his dignity, resigned his membership in the council to which he was chosen. Deputy Fierad has resigned his seat in the National Assembly.

What the "Guards" Have Cost the People.

The *Journal des Debats* makes a statement that the National Guards had cost the people of Paris three hundred thousand francs daily.

Doings of the Regular Government.

VERSAILLES, March 29.—Deputies of the Departments of Vosges, Meurthe, and others have proposed to ask the National Assembly to send commissioners to the departments, to organize forces to march on Paris. The Government has dissuaded

The Legitimist Deputies

from holding meetings. It is stated that the

Bourbon Fusion

has been accomplished, with Count Chambord as its acknowledged head, and that its chiefs are framing a liberal constitution providing for a Parliament on the model of England.

The Orleans Family.

The Government has lately expressed its regret at the opposition shown to it by the supporters of the Orleans family.

General Vinoy has Been Superseded

in command of the army by General Barral.

General Charette has succeeded in arming and placing at the disposition of the Government 8000 Bretons

The Communists' Outposts

have been placed on the roads from Paris to Versailles to prevent reconnoissances by the troops of the Versailles Government. There is great

Disorganization in the Postal Service

and other departments of the French public service.

The Nationals Demonstrated

yesterday in favor of the Commune in the Place Hotel de Ville.

The *Liberte* say that four thousand

English Have Resumed Residence in Paris,

and Thiers and the head of the London detectives are in the city.

The sub-Central Committee of Paris has declined to

Abolish All Police Force.

A slight rising in Perpignan failed to meet the support of the people of that city. A despatch from Versailles to the *Times* says Ponyer Quartier and Valdan have been negotiating at Rouen, and that after several telegrams had been exchanged with the Government at Berlin, Herr Frolich, the German civil administrator in France, consented to

An Increase of the Garrison

of Paris to 80,000 men. General Vinoy is still in command of the French army. Blanqui is in hiding and has not yet been present at any meetings at the Hotel de Ville. Pyat has withdrawn from the Communal Council of Paris, and will give exclusive attention to the editorship of the *Vengeur*, the future official organ of the Commune.

A despatch from Versailles to the *Telegraph* says there was

Picket Firing Last Night

between the Nationals and Government forces on the road between Versailles and Paris. The Government has, after consultation with Generals Ducrot, Lefio, Ochuzy, and Trochu decided upon

A Plan for an Attack on Paris.

In the Assembly on Wednesday Thiers made a speech in which he admitted that

The Germans were Evacuating France

irregularly, and there were still too many German troops in the country. He laid the blame for the delay on the Parisians, and announced that a convention had been signed which would put an end to all irregularities on the part of the Germans.

Marseilles Quiet.

A despatch from Marseilles says all is quiet. The authorities have suspended all action for the present, because the National Guard refused its services. All business has stopped.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 30—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 93. American securities quiet. United States Bonds of 1862, 92¾; of 1865, old, 91¾; of 1867, 91; ten-forties, 89. Stocks are firm. Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 41.

LIVERPOOL, March 30—11:30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 7¼d.; Orleans, 7¼d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Corn, 34s. 3d. for new.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 30—1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 93¼. American securities firm. United States Bonds of 1862, 92¾; of 1867, 91¾. Great Western Railroad, 42.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Charged with Smuggling.

PORTLAND, March 30.—Robert Wallace, a fireman on the English steamship Peruvian is under arrest for smuggling. It is alleged that several Portland merchants of good standing are implicated.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Ku-Klux and Amnesty.

The Questions Complicated.

The San Domingo Scheme

Not to be Considered this Session.

Later from Europe.

Death of the Queen of Sweden

American Records at Vienna.

Minister Washburne's Paris Despatches

FROM WASHINGTON.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Mrs. Holden has joined her husband, ex-Governor Holden, in this city. It is uncertain whether he will return to North Carolina, owing to the large number of suits which will be brought against him for arrests which the Court of Impeachment declared illegal.

The Ku-Klux and Amnesty Bills.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—When the House comes to consider the Ku-Klux bill with a view of amending it, the General Amnesty bill will be offered as an amendment. It is believed that there will be enough Republicans to unite with the Democrats in favor of amnesty, to pass the amendment. This will complicate the bill and may end in its defeat, as the Democrats will vote for the amendment and then vote against the bill on its passage.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, which does not favor the House bill, is preparing a bill which which will probably be reported as a substitute for the House bill.

It has been concluded by the President's friends in the Senate that it is best not to consider the

San Domingo Scheme

at this session. This has been the view of the President all along, but there were those who thought it better to dispose of the matter at once. The statement of Mr. Wade and other members of the commission that it was better to act on the matter at once, on account of the peculiar condition of affairs, there has had no weight with the Senate. Mr. Wade is of the opinion that Baez cannot maintain himself until next winter without material aid from the United States. If the treaty of annexation can be made it will, in the opinion of Mr. Wade, go far to settle the internal troubles of the country.

The Tabling of Sumner's Resolutions.

The President's friends in the Senate regard the tabling of Sumner's resolutions about San Domingo a great triumph. On the other hand Sumner, Schurz, and others say the President's friends were afraid to debate the question, and got it out of the way because they could not answer the charges of usurpation of the war powers of the Constitution.

Mr. Washburne Telegraphs

that it is difficult to predict what will be the end of the present troubles in Paris. The insurgents are strong in the cities, but not in country. The emissaries of Napoleon are in France busily intriguing to restore the empire. It is believed they cannot succeed without outside aid, and the mention of his name only creates greater disorders. No man, Mr. Washburne says, has yet appeared who has the confidence of the people.

Destruction of Partly Printed Bonds.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The destruction recently at the Treasury Deportment of forty millions of partly printed funded loan bonds was not, as has been stated, because [they were so badly executed that the Secretary deemed them unfit to go to the public, but because he came to the determination to have the backs of the bonds printed in New York, and the face and seal printed in the Treasury office of engraving and printing, the bank note companies being paid for getting up their own plates. It became necessary to destroy the above-named bonds. The loss by the destruction involves only several hundred dollars, as they were of the higher denominations.

The New Loan.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., United States Government loan agents for Great Britain, have subscribed for one million dollars of the new loan to-day, making two millions taken by this firm since their appointment. Henry Clews & Co. also subscribed for one million to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

The American Records at Vienna.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The brief account of the celebration of Washington's birthday at Vienna given by cable was correct in saying that the Austrian Government had announced to the American Minister their consent to a copy being made of correspondence recently disclosed in Imperial archives of Baron fde Beelen, the envoy of the Emperor Joseph II, whose letters, contained in several volumes, written from New York and Philadelphia, extend from August, 1784, to January, 1789. But the cable account was inexact in adding that Mr. Jay had said he hoped soon to lay these valuable records before the American people, and it is understood there is at present no appropriation, public or private, at the disposal of the Minister for that purpose.

Tax on State Bank Currency.

ALBANY, March 30.— The Assembly has adopted a resolution that the tax on State bank currency levied by the National Government should be removed, and that our representatives urge the same.

Sinking of a Pilot-Boat.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The pilot-boat J. S. Jones, No. 15, while in the act of boarding the steamship City of Washington, on the night of the 28th instant, 200 miles east of Sandy Hook, was run into and sunk, the crew having barely time to save their lives, losing their clothing, etc. The Jones was valued at $6000.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Stocks very strong. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do. 111¾; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 107¾; Virginia 6s, new, 71½; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton Co., 82½; Cumberland preferred, 34½; New York Central and Hudson River, 95½; Erie, 21½; Reading, 103; Adams Express, 74½; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 101½; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 113; Chicago and Rock Island, 114¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96¾.

FROM EUROPE.

Failure of the Revolution at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, March 30.—The attempt to establish the Commune in this city is a failure. Colonel Ducoin has resigned the position of Commandant of the National Guards. Cremieux, President of the Provisional Committee, has been arrested, and other members of the committee have fled. All the republican societies have been disbanded, and the red flag has vanished from the city.

Death of the Queen of Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, March 30.—The Queen of Sweden is dead.

German Minister to the United States.

BERLIN, March 30.—Dr. De Schloezer, who has been Minister of the North German Confederation to Mexico for the past two years, will leave this capital for Washington, where he will succeed Baron Gerolt as representative of the German empire.

[The late Queen of Sweden, Wilhelmina Frederica Alexandrine Anne Louise of Orange, was the daughter of William Frederick, Prince of the Netherlands, and a first cousin of King William III of Holland. She was born August 5, 1828, and was married to Charles XV, King of Sweden and Norway, on June 19, 1850. But one child has been the fruit of the marriage, the Princess Louisa Josephine Eugenie, born October 31, 1851. King Charles XV was appointed Regent of the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway in 1857, in consequence of the protracted illness of his father, whom he finally succeeded on the throne, July 8, 1859. His reign has been rather uneventful, and the late Queen consequently needs little more than a passing notice.]

FROM THE WEST.

A Murderer Held for Trial.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—The preliminary examination of John S. L. Blackburn, at Chillicothe, charged with the murder of Mary Kane Lovell a few days ago, was concluded yesterday, and the accused held in $10,000 bail to appear for trial. It is alleged that his mind has been unsound for some time past. He was committed to prison in default of bail.

Accident to an Aqueduct.

An aqueduct connected with the Hamilton (Ohio) Hydraulic Works, supplying various mills west of Cincinnati, and of Hamilton and Dayton, with water, broke yesterday, stopping the machinery in several establishments. The loss of the hydraulic company is about $6000.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Calais, Maine.

CALAIS, Me., March 30.—A fire broke out at 12:30 A. M. in the upper part of Frank Williams' building, corner of Main and Union streets, and extended through the whole block, consuming the stores of Frank Williams, J. R. Beckett, Joseph Kalish, A. H. Sawyer, D. M. Gardner, and Freeman's oyster saloon. The goods of the above were mostly saved, and the insurances will probably cover the losses on stocks. F. A. Stoddard's photograph gallery and stock totally destroyed—uninsured; Copeland, Durell & Co.'s store saved in a damaged condition. One or two small buildings were also burned. Some of the buildings were over thirty years old.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Vetoes by the Governor.

TRENTON, March 30.—The Governor has vetoed two amendments to the city of Newark bill. One opening Fair street, and the other authorizing the taking of gores of land by the Common Councils, when such shall be made by the opening of streets. The Governor considers such bills unconstitutional, and as granting extraordinary powers. He also characterizes the schemes as real estate speculations, in which several prominent persons are engaged. Both houses have agreed to adjourn on April 6.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 30.—Mr. Connell presented a petition from Philadelphia for the repeal of the collateral inheritance tax on bequests to religious, educational, and charitable institutions.

Also, a petition from the Twenty-second ward of Philadelphia praying that citizens of that ward may elect a Superintendent of Highways.

Mr. Kerr, the petition of members of the bar of Butler county, praying the postponement of action the on report of the Civil Code Commissioners till the next meeting of the Legislature.

A large number of petitions were presented for the passage of the House local option liquor law.

A bill was reported creating the office of General Interpreter of foreign languages in the courts of Philadelphia—favorably.

House.

Before the opening of the House Hon. J. G. Thomas, chairman of the committee of citizens to protest against the erection of new public buildings, took the Speaker's stand, and urged the views of the committee. He was followed by John C. Bullitt, who declared among other things that there would be a deficit for the year of at least one million dollars in the city finances at the end of 1871; that the debt was accumulating rapidly; and that the attention of citizens had been necessarily called to the enormous powers and irresponsible character of the commission.

Mr. William F. Smith urged the repeal of the commission, and said that the original proposition of a vote in 1870 had been simply a "catch."

Mr. Mann, of Potter, said that all his sympathies were with the committee from Philadelphia, but he could not give them much encouragement for a repeal of the law this session.

Mr. Josephs said that the bill authorizing the vote of 1870 had been passed after full notice, and after it had remained in the hands of the Governor for nearly six months, open to any protest, and yet none of any importance had been presented.

Hon. J. K. Findley argued at some length against the principle of delegating such high powers to an irresponsible commission. Various questions were asked by the country members, among others one by Mr. Strang, viz.:—How the Legislature was to obtain the views of the citizens of Philadelphia on any question except through the country delegation? This delegation in 1870 had been unanimously in favor of the voting bill.

Mr. Bullitt replied that the country members were not sitting as local attorneys for their own counties, but had both the right and duty, as a matter of principle, to refuse to delegate any such extended powers to an irresponsible commission, whether for Philadelphia or elsewhere.

The hour of ten having arrived, the committee retired and the House organized.

Mr. Elliott asked leave to present petitions from 4000 citizens of Philadelphia in favor of the repeal of the Building Commission, but there were objections.

The following bills were considered:—

An act to compensate persons injured in person or otherwise by the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors by a suit for damages was urged by Mr. Smith and Mr. Miller. Mr. Dumbell was not prepared to go to the length indicated by the bill.

Mr. Marshall said that the bill was not adapted to meet the exigencies of society. Mr. Ellis took the same view.

Mr. Hager and Mr. Ellis moved to strike out all after the enacting clause. This would kill the bill. Agreed to—ayes 51, nays 40.

An act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on election day was amended so as not to apply after the closing of the polls. It punished any violation with a fine of not less than twenty dollars and not over five hundred dollars, and with imprisonment. It was passed by 61 ayes to 26 nays.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—Cotton dull; low middling, 13½c. Flour dull and declined 25c. on City Mills medium grades; Howard street superfine, $5 75@6 12½; do. extra, $6 50@7 25; do. family, $7 00@9; City Mills superfine, $6@7 25; do. extra, $6 75@8 25; do. family, $8 50@11; Western superfine, $5 75@6; do. extra, $6 50@7 25; do. family, $7 25@8 50. Wheat dull and irregular; prime to choice red, $1 70@1 90; Pennsylvania, $1 56@1 60; other grades unchanged. Corn steady; yellow Southern, 80@81c.; mixed Western, 76@78c. Oats dull at 62@64c. Mess Pork firm at $21 50. Bacon firm; shoulders, 9c.; rib sides, 11c.; clear rib, 11¾c.; hams, 17@18c. Lard quiet at 13c. Whisky quiet at 91½c.

BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Their Report to the State Legislature—Views and Recommendations.

From the annual report of the Board of State Charities, which has just been presented to the Legislature, we take the following extracts:—

In accordance with section 9 of the act, the board has already made, in a separate paper, an annual report of recommendations in behalf of certain institutions asking State aid. The conclusions arrived at, and conveyed therein to the Legislature, were made after proper "inquiry" and deliberation; and we believe that we have not erred from a right judgment in recommending these appropriations. We shall be glad if the Legislature shall approve our conclusions, and, thus far, give their sanction to the proceedings of the board. We have endeavored to apply, in every case, an uncompromising rigor of inquiry and an impartial estimate of merit.

We now present some views of the various institutions of the State, and more particularly of those in which she is specially interested, either as sole proprietor or as dispenser of annual benefactions towards their support. We will not make, at this time, a philosophic nor even a minute classification of charities, in the enlarged signification of the word. We are constrained by circumstances to refer to them simply as State or county institutions, and local charities in the more restricted sense of the term.

STATE PENITENTIARY FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT, PHILADELPHIA.

This penitentiary was built in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of March 20, 1821, and is conducted on the principle of "the solitary confinement of the prisoners." The number originally provided for was 250, but successive enlargements have increased the accommodations to 560. There have been, at one time, as many as 685 prisoners in this "correctional institution." The inspectors having failed to give replies to the interrogatories of our board, we are prevented from furnishing the usual statistics and information.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The establishment of this institution was determined upon at a meeting of citizens of Philadelphia held in February, 1826. The public had become thoroughly impressed with a conviction of its necessity as a school of reform for vagrant, criminal, and neglected children, whose destiny would otherwise be the prison, where further contamination would be endgendered; or who would continue to be de predators upon the respectability, the morality, and the substance of the community.

The earliest consideration of this whole subject—at least such consideration as led to practical results—had occurred only eight or nine years previously, and seems to have grown out of an observation of the sad and desperate condition of the children of the tried and untried female prisoners in the Newgate prison, who were congregated there, together with other children, in what seemed to be hopeless depravity, filth, and wretchedness. The moral condition of the neglected youth of the large cities of England, as elsewhere, was growing worse continuously in contamination, until the anxieties of good and thoughtful citizens were thoroughly aroused to devise some method of amelioration or cure. The suggestion of a better way than prison incarceration and prison discipline for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, and for the protection of society from their depredations, was quickly followed by a practical realization of the noble thought of instituting schools of reformation for this hapless and almost irresponsible class of the community; and in 1809 a noble band of philanthropists was found occupied in this work in England. In our own country the city of New York had established, in 1824, a "society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents," in whose inception and early history a philanthropist—honored in the memory of our own citizens, as elsewhere, viz., Isaac Collins—took an active and conspicuous position. That institution has been conducted, to this day, with a spirit of unfailing vigor and enterprise, stimulated in its exercise by the best impulses and convictions of both the mind and heart. The (Philadelphia) House of Refuge was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, approved March 23, 1826. Its government resides in a board of thirty-one managers, three of whom are appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, and two by the Mayor. The remainder are chosen by the contributors, and all hold their appointments for one year.

We believe that no other institution of the kind makes separate provision for colored children, and in all of them the proportion of these is, as a consequence, very small. So that whatever view may be entertained as to discrimination in the case of delinquents or quasi criminals, the fact of its existence in this Refuge has been of paramount advantage to the colored youth of Philadelphia. The mature experience which the managers had acquired after a devotion of twenty-five years service to the cause of juvenile reformation, led to the determination of occupying the present location, with more extended, more suitable, and more complete accommodations. The present structure for the white department was thus undertaken in 1851, and finished and inaugurated in 1854. The number of inmates of both sexes and colors, who can be properly maintained in these buildings, is 628. The records show that there have been recently, of white boys alone, 440 at a time in the institution; which made it obligatory upon the managers to look forward to a speedy enlargement of their resources for the better care and classification of at least this element of the Refuge. The total cost of the site, buildings and furniture of the institution, as established on January 1, 1870, was $385,500, of which the State furnished $82,500; county of Philadelphia, $55,000; contributions of citizens, $175,000; and gain on cost of real estate, $73,000. Since this date a new department for white females has been founded and is in course of construction on the same premises, the city of Philadelphia having added to the site a lot, by request of the managers, and the State having made an appropriation of $50,000 towards the building. The addition of this improvement will cost, when complete, about $150,000. We consider the action of the Board of Managers, which effected this last great work, to have been supremely wise, and even merciful. We cannot reserve the expression of our opinion that no institution in the country is conducted with more absorbing care, thoughtfulness, and practical fidelity than the Philadelphia House of Refuge.

The defects of all such establishments result from the imperfect means which they possess for a proper classification. It is a fatal want in almost all institutions, whether charitable, reformatory, or correctional; and however earnest and capable may be the direction, whether of managers or their subordinates, these institutions too often become mere places of detention, owing to the discouragement which necessarily fastens itself upon one's conviction, that the cherished object of the institution, whether it be the reformation of the transgressing child, the relief of the distracted maniac, or the amendment of the degraded pauper, cannot be possibly realized. Whatever can be reasonably effected to prevent the influence of remedial treatment, whether moral or material, from being hindered in its effects by counteracting agencies, should be religiously conceded by the public to every effort which is in progress to restore to respectability and to usefulness those of its citizens who have fallen through disease, infirmity, or crime. The improved classification which will readily be secured by this

[Continued on the Second Page.]

BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Continued From First Page.

additional department should make the whole institution available for at least double the amount of good which has been possible in the past. The "delinquent" need not become a "criminal" by exposure to a contaminating example. The "criminal" will have less encouragement to inculcate his immoralities, and an incentive to amendment will be always before him, in the opportunity he will have to gain the larger privileges and the nearer freedom which the higher grades will enjoy. We believe that the closer the "class of honor" is allowed to approach personal liberty (under such judicious oversight as every parent or guardian should exercise over his child) and to enjoy the privilege of going beyond the walls of the Refuge, either for proper visiting or proper work, the more will the higher sentiments of the youth be stimulated and encouraged, and a reform which is truly founded upon moral growth, and which will be of a more self-sustaining character, be effected. Although the first sound the "committed" child hears in a Refuge is "this place is not a prison," the echo of that voice is returned in the click of the key to every door in the establishment—the play-room, the school-room, the eating-room, and the sleeping-room; repeated, as to the last, by the double lock. Practically, therefore, it is a prison to him; and although the domestic management may be parental, and the educational discipline such as we accept for our own children, the ubiquitous key and the impassable wall are equally barriers to a sense of the possession of personal trust and confidence, as they are to egress from the unattractive premises. Just so far, therefore, as this class of offenders can be trusted (and we think that "reformatory influences" can and should be made effectual to create a spirit of docility and obedience), we think that care should be taken to manifest confidence by the bestowal of such privileges as will prove to the restrained spirit that the road to personal freedom is becoming more and more open for such as deserve to pass over it. Constrained obedience is no proof of moral amendment; and the practice of good principles, as well as faith in their possession, is, as a general rule, advanced in the ratio that they help to realize the happiness and fulfil the wishes of their possessors.

It would seem difficult to conduct the "family" system in the Refuges of at least the great cities, and it is not our purpose to discuss now this subject, either on this ground, or on the ground of comparison with that which obtains in such extensive communities as our own. The merit of judicious classification is not, in either system, open to dispute.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This institution is situated at the northwest corner of Pine and Broad streets, in the city of Philadelphia. It is owned and controlled by a corporate association. Its direction consists of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and twenty-four directors. The act of incorporation bears date of February 8, 1821, and makes provision also for the education of the indigent pupils of the Commonwealth for a term not exceeding three years, at the rate of $160 each. The present law limits the age at which the beneficiaries may be admitted to the period between ten and twenty years, and the term of tuition to six years.

The appropriation per pupil in 1869 was $259, which was reduced in 1870 to $225, but the managers represent that the cost has exceeded both these appropriations, respectively, and claim from the State reimbursement for the reason that appropriations are not made to the institution, but for the education and maintenance of the Commonwealth's wards, and that no money is drawn from the public treasury except for the State pupils actually in the institution.

It is interesting to note that of 479 cases of deafness, not congenital, received into the institution, 33 per cent. were attributed to scarlet fever; and of 522 cases, not congenital, or under the head of "infancy," 95·78 per cent. occurred under the age of seven years. The first "asylum for the deaf and dumb" in this country was the "American Asylum," at Hartford, Connecticut, which owes its existence to Gallaudet, famous for his philanthropy and for his successful administration in this particular field. It began its career April 15, 1817, with seven pupils, and became at length the school for deaf mutes in all New England. On the same day that the Hartford asylum was opened the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was incorporated. The number of pupils in the latter, in last October, when visited by a member of our board, was 520. The legislation of other States, with respect to this class of beneficiaries, is not so rigid as that of our own, which we think really might be relaxed with advantage. The deaf mute is admitted to be equally capable, with other children, of mental development and improvement, and under the received idea that these classes of the Commonwealth's wards should, as regards education, be placed on an equality with other children, they should have the opportunity of enjoying the advantages of the institution, when it might be productive of the best results. There are cases under 10 years of age, and over 20, where the capacity and the need are indisputable, but for which, under the present legislation, there is no relief. In other States the law is flexible in another aspect. Pupils are received for a given term; and if, in the judgment of the directors of the institution, the term of instruction should be prolonged two or three years, in individual cases, they are empowered to extend it. This seems to be a very judicious regulation.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

The location of this institution is in the city of Philadelphia. It is a private corporation, governed by twenty-three managers, elected annually by the corporators. They meet monthly for deliberation and action on the general interests of the institution. Special duties, however, are assigned to six committees, to whom the principal is required to report in writing concerning the condition and progress of the pupils, and the financial and other affairs of the institution. The very precise and careful method of inspection and investigation pursued here, is worthy of high praise, and furnishes an example that should be followed universally.

The act of incorporation bears date January 27, 1834, although an organization had occurred a year before the charter was obtained, a house rented and pupils received for instruction. The first grant by the Legislature, which was contemporaneous with the act of incorporation, allowed $100 a year for each indigent pupil of the State, and limited the term of instruction to three years. The *per capita* allowances have been increased in successive years, and reached the sum of $300 in 1869, but were reduced last year to $275, which was inadequate for the service rendered. The present term of instruction is eight years. New Jersey and Delaware, which send their beneficiaries to this asylum, restrict the time to five years, unless the Governors think it judicious to prolong the term, in individual cases, which they are authorized to do to the extent of three years additional.

There were in the institution at the time of our visit, 175 pupils, males and females, of whom 126 were from Pennsylvania. The whole family numbered 202 persons, which was more than the accommodations could properly provide for, and reduced, necessarily, the class-rooms. The whole number of pupils, December 1, 1870, was 181—males 101, females 80—of whom 149 were from Pennsylvania. The list of studies extends to the higher branches of an English education. Music is also taught, and in numerous instances great excellence has been attained. The industries of the establishment are, for the males, brush and broom making, carpet weaving and cane seating; for the females sewing, bead work, cane seating, etc.

The aggregate salaries of the entire staff of employes is $12,709 per year. The average yearly excess of expenditures over receipts has been, for six years, about $1600. The deficiency in the department for work has been $8142 in three years.

The expensiveness of text-books for instruction is severely felt in all institutions of this kind, and is greatly to be deplored. It necessitates a resort to oral teaching to an extent which is wearisome, and it restricts the number and variety of these so much that the progress of the pupils is proportionably impeded. When it is understood that the plainest Bible costs from $35 to $45, according to the type, it will be evident how difficult it is for these schools, which are barely sustained in any place, to possess themselves of the efficient means of instruction which the raised-letter books furnish.

The blind population of the Commonwealth is supposed to be nearly 1600. This estimate is based upon their enumeration in the census of 1860, which made the ratio of 1 in 2448. The State supports only 110 pupils, and these, with the beneficiaries from other sources, crowd the institution unduly. Applications for admission are from necessity continually rejected, and to such an extent as to cause great discouragements. The board is satisfied that the institution should be removed to the near country, where these people may enjoy the healthfulness of a purer atmosphere, and where larger opportunities for industrial pursuits may be secured; and we hope, also, that in effecting this change a liberal view may be extended towards the future, and ample provision made for an increased number of admissions. It should be borne in mind also, in this connection, that the slowness which marks the acquirements of the blind in every species of handicraft, and the extreme sensitiveness of their nature, which exposes them to unusual suffering under hardship and deprivation, render it expedient, as well as humane, that some arrangement should be made to provide employment for the destitute blind after they have completed their course in the institution, and to supplement what they have learned there with such further knowledge and skilfulness as will increase their chances of supporting themselves without the help of charity. There exists, in connection with this asylum, a home for the "Industrial Blind," the inmates of which are occupied in a variety of industrial pursuits, and some of whom teach in the institution, where they also board. They all receive compensation for their services, and pay a moderate sum for their subsistence. The State has never contributed towards the support of this Home.

By the laws of New York, in relation to its support of State pupils of this class, the children of those who died in the military service of the United States during the Rebellion have a preference in the order of admission, and each county is entitled to admission for its indigent blind in the proportion which the whole number of this population bears to the blind population of the State. There are 67 blind persons in the almshouses of Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

This institution was incorporated April 7, 1853. The Legislature, at the same time, made provision for the admission of twenty State pupils, at $200 each, and for the term of five years. The term has been increased to seven years, and the appropriation has been advanced to $250, and provision made for the training and maintenance of one hundred children, to be apportioned to the representative districts of the State.

The school was originally established at Germantown, and was conducted there until September 1, 1859, when the family was removed to the new buildings erected expressly for this purpose near Media, in Delaware county.

Its present situation is on a fine elevation, one mile southwest from Media, in the midst of a farm of about eighty-nine acres, and is all that can be desired for such an asylum. At the time of our visit there were present one hundred and eighty-seven imbecile persons, of whom eighty-five were State pupils.

Idiots and imbeciles are held to be such from the imperfect physical organization of the race, or they are such from infantile disease or other accidental cause. They are legitimate objects for the same public provision and Christian charity which, in civilized countries, are accorded to the insane in every community. They are always repulsive, and sometimes dangerous and contaminating.

Repelled and misunderstood in public, and burdensome at home, they are seen to be happy in the institution provided for them. The exercises of the school and gymnasium for those who are teachable—the appliances for amusement and simple industry for those too old or unsuited for such training, and the unmistakable evidences of kindness and sympathy which exist among afflicted ones and their care-takers, are strong proofs that this class is best cared for in such institutions as this.

In England four large asylums, with their attendant schools and gymnasia, are in most successful operation. The largest of these, at Earlswood, twenty miles from London, is in the midst of a domain of 350 acres, accommodating at this time four hundred and seventy inmates, with additions nearly completed that will increase its capacity to eight hundred. There are numerous smaller establishments in various parts of Great Britain, and no public charity elicits a warmer support or higher appreciation.

In our own country the Legislatures of seven leading States have recognized the justice of providing for this class by the erection, in whole or part, of suitable buildings, and appropriating annually means for the support of certain numbers of indigent cases. Other States have made a similar recognition by sending their imbecile children to adjacent States where institutions exist.

But the work here is comparatively new, dating back less than twenty-five years. American superintendents and teachers are largely dependent upon their own observation and tact for its development. They have encountered many difficulties, but it is believed that the success of their labors has met the reasonable expectations of the friends of this charitable enterprise. Our statistics of idiocy and of the improvement under culture and training agree, in most respects, with those of England. Our own State institution reports the necessity of a considerate guardianship over those who shall be sent out from it as self-supporting, there remaining, in the case of almost all who have enjoyed its benefits, that lack of judgment and forecast which makes the best use of the present, and anticipate and provide for the needs of the future. With such guardianship secured, in some instances, with families who have adopted these children after five or seven years residence in the institution, 80 out of 500 individuals have been made capable of earning their own support in domestic service; of the remainder, 140 are too uncertain for a real dependence, and yet might be rated as capable of earning a half support; 118 perform very little service of an appreciable value, and 162 are hopelessly and totally dependent.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

Wisdom and humanity were happily blended in the conception and creation of this noble institution: a charity which has a strong hold upon the public heart, and which has been sustained by the Legislature from its inception with unstinted munificence. Our so-called benevolence towards these wards of the State might well have been dictated by the most politic consideration of her own interests, for there can be nothing plainer to the minds of those who have observed the influences of these schools not only upon the bodily and mental development of their inmates, but, in most cases, upon their moral development and heart cultivation, than that their inmates are to become strong and influential sources from which the Commonwealth will draw a wealth of respectability and power, which will repay her a hundredfold for what she has expended in preparing them for the duty of advancing her best interests.

This subject is too familiar to the minds of all who will care to read this report to make it necessary to enlarge upon it further than to present a few brief statistics, and to append certain resolutions which the board have adopted in relation to these schools.

By the last report of the State Superintendent it appears that there were in the schools and homes on May 31, 1870, 3530 children, viz., in advanced schools, 2137; primary schools, 794; homes, 599. Of these, 1971 were white boys, 1399 white girls, 91 colored boys, and 69 colored girls. The number of applications for admission has been, to June 1, 1870, 6346, of which 5624 have been received. The discharges have numbered 1475. The total appropriations for these schools since their inauguration have been $2,553,131·67.

As the maximum number of scholars has been reached, the expenses for their support will, of course, diminish in a ratio corresponding with their decrease in number.

COUNTY ALMSHOUSES.

The General Agent has visited almost all the almshouses in the State; and has, in many instances, been accompanied by one of the commissioners. His report will give his impression of them individually; and will expose, to some extent, their deficiencies. He has reserved a more full and comprehensive exposition until all have been visited, for which the law allows two years.

The board desire to call attention to some of their obvious defects, frequently involving not only deprivation of health and comfort, but contamination of the morals of the inmates.

More especially do we wish to denounce the cruel wrongs which the insane suffer who are inmates of almshouses. These institutions are generally wholly unsuitable for their care or even detention; or, if suitable, are presided over by persons who are entirely ignorant of the needs of this class of the sick and infirm, and whose administration is based upon the crudest ideas of mental disease: it is limited to the discovery of the most available methods of preventing them from harming anything or any person but themselves. We could instance the most glaring abuses; not, as we believe, intentionally inflicted, but the results of incapacity and ignorance. The time has gone by when a disturbed imagination or a disordered intellect should be held to have converted its human victim into a distempered brute; whose home should be akin to the sty or the stable; and whose lightest restraint should be perpetual incarceration within the limits of a cell. These wrongs demand prompt redress. No hospital for the insane should remain without the constant supervision of a medical superintendent. The stewards of almshouses are never selected from any consideration of the needs of the insane.

We would recommend that no recent case of insanity be received into an almshouse; that all curable cases be provided for in State hospitals for the insane, and that these institutions be adequately extended. With respect to the township poor, we need to make further investigation. We know that the system is not approved by many excellent men in the districts where it prevails; and we have observed instances of insufficient provision for this class. We do not doubt that their comfort, as a general rule, would be promoted by the adoption by these districts of the county poor-house.

COUNTY JAILS.

These institutions have been but partially visited, and we do not propose to remark upon them at length. As there are well-planned and well-conducted poor-houses, so are there jails, creditable in construction and administration. But many of them are deficient in the same particulars which we have noticed in almshouses—in ventilation, light, heat, water, conveniences for comfort and cleanliness.

There is also, in many of them, a great deficiency of work for the prisoners. In some there is an entire absence of employment, in which cases we have observed a promiscuous intercourse of the sexes during the day, and of the untried with the convicted, no keeper remaining within the precincts of the jail. We believe that the cultivation of industrious habits, the certainty of steady, continuous, self-supporting labor, are essential to a true reform. It is craved by the prisoner who desires amendment, and should be a boon to all, as it would surely prove a blessing. In this connection, also, we would recommend more attention to the secular and religious instruction of the prisoners. We need hardly suggest that it is a gross abuse to subject the untried prisoner to intercourse with the felon, or to regard him or treat him as a convict until he is pronounced guilty by a court of justice.

Some better provision should be made for the discharged convict. He is often turned out into the world destitute of clothing, a repulsive and self-condemned object, whose very appearance forbids the possibility of honest employment.

THE INSANE.

Besides the full descriptions of the State hospitals for the insane which appear in the appendix, we give those of three private establishments, which comprise all asylums for the insane within the State, exclusive of those connected with almshouses. By reference to the proper tables it will be found that the ratio of the insane to the whole population of the State is estimated at one in eight hundred.

This calculation fixes the whole number at.....4375
Of these there are, in Hospitals.....1112
Almshouses.....1284
Prisons.....8
—2404

Leaving unprovided for in all the institutions...1971

The hospital now building at Danville will hardly, when completed and occupied, find this number lessened. The peculiar afflictions of this class of the State's wards have elicited substantial expressions of sympathy from past Legislatures, and the grants made in their behalf are as just and honorable as they have been liberal. They are also wise and statesmanlike. We do not hesitate to recommend further provision of the same character. When we contrast the condition of the patients of these hospitals, cared for by expert alienists, and provided with every appliance for comfort, classification and scientific treatment, with that of the inmates of almshouses, for the most part caged in cells, indiscriminately associated or wholly neglected, humanity and economy combine to determine our conclusions on this subject.

The policy which the State has pursued of establishing insane hospitals of moderate capacity upon fertile farms with attractive surroundings, central as to population, and convenient as to railroad travel and supplies for maintenance, meets with general approval.

We recommended last year to the Legislature the propriety of establishing an additional hospital for the insane for the accommodation of the northwestern portion of the State, and, after the lapse of a year we perceive stronger reasons for expressing the same opinion.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It has been our endeavor, in this the first year of our existence as a board, to acquire accurate information concerning the institutions in this State which have come legitimately under our purview, and, to some extent, concerning kindred establishments elsewhere. The Secretary and General Agent has, on his official errand, travelled over 11,000 miles within the bounds of this Commonwealth, and has, in the ardor of his pursuit and in his fidelity to the behests of the law, almost forgotten that he had a family and a home.

A member of the board has travelled nearly 3000 miles on the same errand; has devoted to the work sixty-six whole days, taken from private pursuits of an absorbing nature, and has made 110 visits to institutions or meetings of the board. Indeed, it would seem that no private interest has been allowed to interfere with the fulfilment of his duty in this matter by any member of the commission.

There are demands upon the board, under the law, of a more abstruse and complex nature than those we have referred to; but in the words of the able Commission of State Charities in Massachusetts, in their sixth annual report, "To show how the industrial and material interests of the commonwealth are affected by the existence of pauperism, insanity, disease, and crime is an immense task." And "this report will be confined to these matters more directly concerning charity, reform, and correction." It is possible that a bureau, charged with the prosecution of the work now committed to a board of "unpaid philanthropists," might gather an array of formal statistics which would exceed in a given time what is possible under the present system. But in the estimate of the character of this beneficent work, the quality of its attainments should not be disregarded.

We presume that the Legislature was perfectly aware of what experience has made every man conscious, that "what the hand findeth to do, it will do with its might," rather through an impulse of intelligent love of the human brotherhood, than by a perfunctory service, which measures itself according to its own stinted estimate of pecuniary recompense. We have perfect faith in the wisdom of that world-wide legislation which confides some of the most important interests of the State to an unrecompensed service.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the board.

GEORGE L. HARRISON, President.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot

D. T. PRATT,

3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.

ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 9, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.

SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.

RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.

ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.

TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.

THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.

CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.

GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee.

3 24 27t No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE,

BUSINESS PROPERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.

Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

S. KINGSTON McCAY,

2 18tf No. 429 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY Brown-stone Residence, with side yard, situated No. 1217 Chesnut street, built in a very superior manner, with all the modern conveniences. Lot 44 feet 6 inches by 178 feet. Also handsome Broad street Residence. E. J. DOBBINS,

3 24 tf Ledger Building.

FOR SALE, AT MERCHANTVILLE, NEW Jersey—Several new, convenient, and neat Cottages, now ready to be occupied; large front yard and garden; price moderate. Inquire of E. G. CATTELL, Merchantville, or at No. 26 N. DELAWARE avenue, Philadelphia. 3 25 6t

FOR SALE—NO. 917 CLINTON ST., 20x120 feet, four-story and three-story back buildings, modern conveniences, and in good order.

CLARK & ETTING,

3 23 12t* No. 715 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

GOOD BUSINESS STAND TO LET,

SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.

Store and Dwelling.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH AND VINE STREETS.

Apply on premises.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN ROMMEL, DECEASED.—All persons indebted to this estate will make payment and those having claims against the same will present them without delay to the undersigned, to whom Letters Testamentary have been duly granted.

JOHN ROMMEL, JR.,
J. M. ROMMEL,
W. J. MANN,
} Executors.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1871. 3 23thst*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of DAVID VICKERS, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of PETER L. VOORHEES, Administrator of the estate of DAVID VICKERS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, April 10, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 32 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOSEPH J. DORAN,

3 30 thstu5t Auditor.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

All keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart are hereby notified that if they refuse or neglect to make application for license, and procure the same, within the time prescribed by law, and who continue to sell, will be promptly proceeded against, as required by the provisions of the act of Assembly.

FURMAN SHEPPARD,
District Attorney.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

The act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, requires that all keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for license in the month of March only. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.

ALEXANDER McCUEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
JAMES BAIN,
City Commissioners.

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
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The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, April 4, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, March 31.

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The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 1, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, April 1.

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WHISKY, W

[COMMUNICATED.]

The St. Clement's Trouble.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

As you have opened your columns to a communication from "A Parishioner," upon the present unhappy difficulties at St. Clement's Church, I trust you will allow "An Outsider" a corner in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, for a few remarks upon the same subject. A deep interest is already felt in the matter by the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and it is spreading among the general public; while owing to the meagre data furnished by the opposing parties, it is not easy to form a correct opinion of the merits of the case, and, as a natural consequence, exaggeration and misrepresentation are rife.

Two official documents are published—the first an extract from the minutes of the vestry, including the letter of the Right Rev. William B. Stevens, Bishop of the diocese; the second a paper addressed to the congregation of St. Clement's by the Rev. H. G. Batterson, rector of the parish. Both of these have appeared in your paper, and your readers are therefore well acquainted with their contents. The letter from "A Parishioner," in your issue of Friday last, is in support of the rector's case, couched in nearly the same language, inspired by the same thought, and actuated by the same object as Dr. Batterson's paper. It has, however, an additional end in view, very clear to the general reader—a strong desire to throw discredit upon the vestry in their corporate capacity and as Christian gentlemen.

A few words will probably shed useful light upon the entire subject. The annual election for a vestry is to be held at Easter, according to usage. For two years Dr. Batterson has occupied the position of rector, and during that period, it is scarcely necessary to say, there has been a radical change in the mode of conducting the services, and it is alleged that there have also been radical changes in some of the doctrines taught. Unquestionably the services of the church have fallen under the control of a certain "brotherhood" of which the rector was once the chaplain—an association committed to the encouragement of what they are pleased to call "advanced views," and "to go to St. Clement's to see the fun" became, and still is, the Sunday evening's amusement of a great many people who have very little respect for religion of any sort. The vestry very properly felt that the odium of countenancing these "advanced views" rested upon their shoulders, and they frequently discussed the matter at their meetings, remonstrating, in all probability, too mildly with the reverend gentleman they had called to the parish. The expression "too mildly" is intentionally employed, as it best indicates the gentle, forbearing character evinced by these long-suffering gentlemen ever since the church was built. It is impossible to say by what means were circulated throughout the church the many unkind things uttered in regard to the vestrymen. These utterances must have become very abusive, as may be seen in "A Parishioner's" letter, when he ventures to put in public print such a paragraph as this:—"Of the ten dissenters of the vestry, three are not communicants, one has never been baptized, three do not attend St. Clement's at all, and one has received communion only once in twenty years. It seems that Christian *duties* of any kind lay heavy upon them, and are neglected. Christian *privileges*, voluntary penance, for instance, are abominable in their sight."

The italics are in the original. By "ten dissenters" is meant the ten out of the twelve vestrymen who are opposed to the present condition of affairs in the church. It is perfectly evident that the plan of the Batterson party is to create an impression that the vestry are irreligious men, and that their sanctimonious selves represent the purely religious element. It may well be conceived that many such slurs as these would rouse the mildest men to vindicate their position. They took the simplest means to make their real standpoint known, previous to the election, by publishing the minutes of those of their meetings at which the difficulties had been discussed, together with the letter of the Bishop, the highest clerical authority in the State—a letter which proves, as clearly as any words can do, the correctness of their views.

Dr. Batterson makes great complaint that the matter was referred to the Bishop at all, and, in the course of his singularly incoherent paper, defies the Episcopal authority—a very unusual proceeding in the High Church, as it has been wont to regard a bishop with marked reverence. The friends of the rector, including "A Parishioner," are doing their utmost to force the belief that the vestry published their statement solely as an electioneering pamphlet, and grow very eloquent over their "unchristian, indecent, and shameful" conduct. The truth is simply that the vestry decline to make any effort whatever to secure a re-election or to influence a single vote. They rest their case entirely upon the plain statement they have published over their own signatures, and disdain to enter into a contest with the opposite party. They have cleared themselves of the blame unjustly heaped upon them, and they have confidence in the good sense of the very few persons who have a right to vote. If these voters deliberately choose to put themselves in a defiant position towards their bishop by advocating the "advanced views," and by electing a new vestry pledged to encourage all the vagaries of the Brotherhood and all the latest "traditions of the Anglican Church," they do so upon their own responsibility; but they should remember, before they do so, that St. Clement's Church owes its existence to some of the gentlemen they would expel from its councils; that, but for their ceaseless liberality, the pecuniary liabilities of the establishment would have overwhelmed it time and again; and that, without their ever-ready purses, even now, the account-books could not be balanced. It is cruelly unjust that "A Parishioner" should be permitted to say the vestrymen "have no right to disturb the peace and happiness of St. Clement's Church by their unseemly clamor," thus giving the impression that they are to blame for the present troubles. Is it to be supposed for a moment that the vestry would wilfully endeavor to destroy the harmony or injure the success of an institution in which they have always taken the most active interest? On the contrary, they are trying to undo the mischief worked by others—an ungrateful task they have been once before compelled to undertake; and this manly determination to do what they conscientiously believe to be right is called by their enemies a "characteristic to quarrel with their rectors." The electioneering business is carried on exclusively by the "advanced" party, and any amount of political dodging has been practised for some time past under the appropriate Jesuitical maxim of "the end sanctifies the means."

These active partisans of the Reformed Catholic Church are anxious to make the world believe they have gathered a large congregation at St. Clement's; the services *are* well attended in the evenings by curious strangers, but the pew rental has not increased materially, as the new paying tenants do little more than occupy the pews vacated by former worshippers, who have been driven away by the innovations in the ritual.

The efforts made to defend banner-carrying, candle-burning, altar adoration and decoration, the addition of the water to the wine in the communion office, and the wearing of colored stoles, are very shallow and of little importance. If people like to have banners, candles, embroideries, crosses, etc., etc., it is a matter of taste. It is picturesque, but it is very childish, and anything rather than an "advanced view" of religion. All this church millinery tickles the vanity of a few foolish young brothers, and renders them attractive to some equally brainless young women. The only trouble is, as the Bishop remarks, that these apparently small and harmless points when aggregated "indicate a growth of symbolism and a drifting errorward that cannot be too speedily checked, if we would defend the faith once delivered to the saints." Those who advocate these changes indignantly disclaim, *now*, any wish or intention to follow the teachings or ritual of the Roman Church, but every one knows that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery."

Should a new vestry be elected the public may look for many more novelties at St. Clement's; indeed, these may be expected in any event, as the "clergy of St. Clement's" declare their fixed intention to continue the advanced style of service in spite of bishop or vestry.

"It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands;" but there is a third party in it perhaps not taken into consideration, the Episcopal power, which has been so insolently defied, and which, if exercised with the same vigor as evinced in the admirable letter of the Bishop, could speedily end the difficulties by removing the cause.

AN OUTSIDER.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Lewis Wood, who was to have been before Alderman McColgan yesterday on a charge of perjury, preferred by J. Atwell, did not make his appearance, and his bail in consequence thereof was forfeited.

—By the investigations of Fire Marshal Blackburn yesterday of the incendiary fire at Front and Green streets, two persons, the wife of the proprietor, Catharine Hunne, and Joseph Long, have been sent to prison to answer.

—Colonel John W. Forney was tendered a serenade last evening at his residence on West Washington Square.

Domestic Affairs.

—The General Ticket Agents' Convention organized at Savannah, Ga., yesterday, and a large number of persons identified with railroad interests were present in the city.

—The fruit trees of Southern Illinois are in full bloom, and the prospect for a good crop is favorable.

—Associate Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, has been sick for several weeks past.

—The Republican Convention of the District of Columbia met yesterday, Frederick Douglass presiding. His two sons were among the delegates, and General N. P. Chipman was nominated for Congress.

—By the burning of a tavern in Redford, Michigan, on Tuesday morning, a German named Schultz and his wife lost this lives.

—The committee appointed by the mass meeting held at the Academy of Music, in this city, on last Friday evening, was before the Senate Judiciary Committee (local), last evening and addresses were made in favor of abolishing the Public Buildings Commission.

—Shipments of strawberries and green peas are now being made North from Alabama.

—A last night's San Francisco despatch says that Truckee, California, was then in flames, and a number of women and children were killed by the walls of burning buildings falling upon them.

—The prospective dead-lock in our State Legislature is daily growing more threatening.

—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate at Harrisburg to investigate the coal troubles was engaged last evening in listening to the concluding arguments of the carrying companies.

—The New York Assembly last night passed a bill offering a premium of $50,000 for the best invention to secure rapid transit through canals.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, Mr. Sumner's San Domingo resolutions were debated, Messrs. Schurz, Morton, Harlan, and Sumner taking part in the discussion. The resolutions were finally tabled by a vote of 39 to 16. Mr. Sherman's resolutions instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the suppression of disorder at the South were taken up, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the entire session was occupied by discussion of the anti-Ku-klux bill Two standing committees were appointed—on Accounts and Printing. Mr. Buffinton is chairman of the former, Mr. Beatty of the latter.

Foreign Affairs.

—Correspondence has taken place between Bismarck and the Central Committee at Paris, and the latter offered to pay, in a few days, the instalment of the indemnity due Germany. A favorable reply was elicited from Bismarck.

—A strong opinion prevails in Paris that the restoration of the Empire, by the aid of imperial arms, is inevitable.

—The Peace Conference at Brussels, held no session yesterday, and the time for the second sitting has not been fixed.

—The cause of the delay in the peace negotiations between France and Germany is attributed to the disturbed state of affairs in Paris.

—The Carlist uprisings in Spain are represented to be quite weak.

—Versailles is represented to be virtually a military camp.

—The exact movements of the Versailles Government against the Paris usurpers are not made public.

—The Deputies of the Right in the Assembly demand the removal of General Leflo, but Thiers positively refuses his consent to the movement.

—General Chanzy promised the insurrectionary committee, upon his release, that he would not again take up arms unless it be against a foreign enemy.

—It is still thought in some quarters that an amicable arrangement can yet be made between the Paris and the Versailles governments.

—The Queen of Sweden is so ill that it is thought she will not recover.

—The commune has been proclaimed and the inaugural sitting of the Council was held yesterday.

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MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 11th day of March, A. D. 1846, entitled "An act relative to Registered Tax of and Municipal Claims in the County of Philadelphia," that the following writ scire facias sur claim has been placed in my hands for service, to wit:—

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The City of Philadelphia vs. Unknown owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 213, etc.; for the sum of sixty-two dollars and thirty-five cents, for work and labor done and performed, and materials furnished, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the north side of Eadline street, at the distance of twenty feet eastwardly from the east side of Thirty-sixth street, in the Twenty-fourth ward of said city; containing in front on said Eadline street eighteen (18) feet, and extending of that width in depth northwardly seventy-five feet, more or less. Bounded on the westward by ground of Frederick Reigoult, and on the eastward by ground of Schofield.

Same vs. E. W. Rusta, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 218, for the sum of forty-three dollars and eighty-six cents, to wit, for registered taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast corner of Broad and South streets, in the Fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said South street three feet six inches, and extending of that width in length or depth southward along the east side of Broad street one hundred and twenty feet to Alaska street.

Same vs. Bennet Schnapps, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 224, for the sum of seventy-five dollars and twenty cents, for city taxes for years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwardly side of Orleans street, in the Twenty-fifth ward of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at the distance of six hundred feet westwerdly from the west side of Emerald street, then extending westwardly along said Orleans street one hundred and ten feet more or less to a point in the middle of Gunner's Run, then southwardly along middle of said run to ground now or late of John Stiles, then eastwardly along the same one hundred feet more or less to ground granted to Thomas Bennett, then northwardly by the same at a line at right angles with said Orleans street one hundred feet to place of beginning.

Same vs. Anthony Hongler, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 226, for the sum of ten dollars and thirty cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Adams street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-six feet westward from the west side of Almond street, containing in front on said Adams street eighteen feet, and extending in depth southward sixty-eight feet four and five-eighths inches to a six feet wide alley.

Same vs. Richard Conner and Labonius Rose, reputed owners, or whoever may be owner, and Edward Thiele, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 227, for the sum of seventeen dollars and thirty-two cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all those two certain lots or pieces of ground situated on the south side of Adams street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of seventy-two feet westward from the west side of Almond street, containing on the said Adams street thirty-six feet (each lot eighteen feet), and extending in depth sixty-eight feet, four and five-eighths inches to a six-feet wide alley.

Same vs. John M. Schwartz, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 228, for the sum of eighty dollars and ten cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Hancock street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and eight feet northward from the north side of Cumberland street, containing in front on said Hancock street thirty-six feet (36 feet), and extending in depth westward one hundred and nine feet to Palethorp street.

Same vs. Jacob Cullinan, owner or reputed owner, or whosoever may be owner, and Miles B. Hartley, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 229, for the sum of sixty-one dollars and sixty-two cents for city taxes for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Hancock street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of ninety feet northward from the north side of Cumberland street, containing in front or breadth on said Hancock street eighteen feet, and extending of that width in depth westward one hundred and nine feet to Palethorp street.

Same vs. Charles Beaty, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 230, for the sum of eighty dollars and thirty cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1866, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Hancock street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and sixty-one feet northward from the north side of Cumberland street, containing in front or breadth on the said Hancock street thirty-five (35) feet, and extending in depth westward one hundred and nine feet to Palethorp street.

Same vs. James O'Neill, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 231, for the sum of eighteen dollars and fifty-six cents, to wit, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of Howard street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of eighty-three feet eight and one-quarter inches north of Norris street, containing in front on said Norris street, eighteen feet, and in depth eastward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street.

Same vs. John B. Longshore, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 232, for the sum of eighteen dollars and sixty-five cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of Howard street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and one feet eight and one quarter inches north of Norris street, containing in front on said Howard street eighteen feet, and in depth eastward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street.

Same vs. Alfred Moore, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and John Moore, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 233, for the sum of nineteen dollars and forty-one cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Sergeant street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-one feet four and one-half inches northwest of Trenton avenue, containing in front on said Sergeant street twenty feet, and in depth southwestward one hundred and forty feet to Dickinson street.

Same vs. William Seeling, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Mary Adeline Thompson, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 234, for the sum of forty-one dollars and ninety-one cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Wrecker and Spangler streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Wrecker street one hundred feet, and in depth along Spangler street sixty feet.

Same vs. Sepviva, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and George Einwechter, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 235, for the sum of twenty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Cumberland street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty-four feet nine and one-half inches southeast of Trenton avenue, containing in front on said Cumberland street eighteen feet, and in depth northeastward one hundred and sixty feet to Dickinson street.

Same vs. James Graham, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Eliza Jane Graham, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 236, for the sum of fifty dollars and fourteen cents, for city taxes for the years 1868, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Cumberland street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-six feet northwest from Sepviva street, containing in front on Cumberland street thirty-six feet and in depth northeastward one hundred and sixty feet to Dickinson street.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a brick shop.

Same vs. John T. Jones, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 237, for the sum of sixty-five dollars and sixty cents for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast corner of Cadwalader street and Montgomery avenue, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Cadwalader street twenty-three feet nine and three-eighths inches, and in depth easterly on south line of Montgomery avenue sixty feet three and three-eighths inches, and on south line of said lot along centre of old Mud lane, vacated, fifty-four feet ten and one-half inches.

Same vs. Charles M. Slocum, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 238, for the sum of eighteen dollars and ninety-five cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Martha street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-two feet southwest of Lehigh avenue, containing in front on said Martha street thirty-six feet, and in depth on the northeast line one hundred and nineteen feet five and three-quarter inches, and on the northwest line one hundred and sixteen feet ten and three-eighths inches.

Same vs. J. H. Johnson, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 239, for the sum of eighty-eight dollars and ninety-one cents, against all those two certain lots or pieces of ground, situated on the south side of Norris street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-four feet east of Fifth street, containing in front on said Norris street thirty-two (32) feet, and in depth fifty-seven feet to a three feet wide alley.

Same vs. Norcross & Sheets, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and Benjamin J. Ritter & William R. Urwiler, registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 240, for the sum of nineteen dollars and four cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast of Tulip street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-one feet four and one-half inches northeast of Norris street, containing in front on said Tulip street thirty-two (32) feet, and in depth southeastward ninety-feet.

Same vs. Unknown, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Abraham B. Wood, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 241, for the sum of eighteen dollars and nine cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Cedar street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-five feet three and one-eighth inches southwest of Commerce street, containing in front or breadth on said Cedar street forty feet and in depth southeastward ninety feet to Spangler street.

Same vs. Joseph Bayard, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, Lazarus Schloss, et al., registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 242, for the sum of ten dollars and seventy-three cents, for city tax for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Almond and Rose (or Aramingo) street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Almond street twenty-seven feet five and three-quarter inches, and in depth southeastward between a line at right angles to Almond street, on the north side of said lot, and the line of said Rose street, on the southwest side thereof eighty feet (80), more or less.

Same vs. L. Mulligan, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 243, for the sum of ten dollars and seventy cents, for city tax for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Almond street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of twenty-two feet southeast of Tulip street, containing in front on said Adams street eighteen feet, and extending in depth southwestward seventy feet.

Same vs. G. Guckenbuchler, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Christian Abele, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 245, for the sum of fifty-two dollars and forty-three cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Coates street, in the Fifteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-six feet easterly of Twenty-first street, containing in front on said Coates street eighteen feet, and in depth on east line fifty-six feet nine and three-eighth inches, and on the west line fifty-five feet six and three-eighths inches.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a three-story brick dwelling-house, being No. 2048 Coates street.

Same vs. James McCormick, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and William Smith, et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 247, for the sum of thirty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the northeast corner of Fourth and York streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Fourth street one hundred feet, and extending in depth eastward along the north side of said York street one hundred and two feet six inches to Orianna street.

Same vs. Isaiah Robinson, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Hosea Robinson, registered owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 248, for the sum of sixteen dollars and seventy-eight cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the southwest side of Townsend street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty-eight feet southeast of Tulip street, containing in front on said Townsend street eighteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty-one feet six and one quarter inches.

Same vs. George Berry, owner or reputed owner, etc., and Elizabeth R. Edwards et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 249, for the sum of sixteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-nine feet three and three-quarter inches northwest from Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty-one feet, more or less.

Same vs. William Payran, owner or reputed owner, etc., and Elizabeth R. Edwards et al., registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 250, for the sum of sixteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-nine feet three and three-quarters inches northwest of Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty feet, more or less.

Same vs. Joseph Stockton, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Elizabeth R. Edwards, et. al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 251, for the sum of fifteen dollars and ninety-seven cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869 against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south west side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and seventy-five feet three and three-quarter inches northwest of Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen (16) feet, and in depth southwestward seventy-five feet more or less.

Same vs. Christian Smith, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Adam Ihrig, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 252, for the sum of twenty-one dollars and eighty-five cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869 against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Fourth street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and forty feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mariner street sixteen feet, and in depth northward thirty-five feet more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick, house, No. 1329 Mariner street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 255, for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and forty cents for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Mariner street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-six feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mariner street sixteen feet, and in depth north forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1331 Mariner street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 256, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Mott street, in the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-six feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mott street sixteen feet, and in depth southward forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected one three-story brick house, being No. 1352 Mott street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 257, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents. for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Mott street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and seventy-two feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on the said Mott street sixteen feet, and depth southward forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1234 Mott street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

Same vs. Mary W. Neff, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, D. C., March Term, 1871, No. 243, for the sum of one hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-seven cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Tenth and Morgan streets, in the Tenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Tenth street eighteen feet, more or less, and in depth eastward along said Morgan street, sixty feet.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a two-story frame building, being No. 243 North Tenth street.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

Same vs. Freeman Scott, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, D. C., March Term, 1871, No. 244, for the sum of eleven hundred and two dollars and eighty-seven cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the Twenty-eighth, formerly in the Twenty-first ward, of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at a point on the north side of Montgomery avenue, in the line of land now or late of Elizabeth Vansyckle, at the distance of about three hundred and three feet one and three-quarters inches westward from the west side of Broad street, thence by said land north twenty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes west, crossing Fifteenth street four hundred and twenty-five feet four and seven-eighth inches, more or less, to a point, thence by lands late of Josiah Bell south sixty-one degrees eighteen minutes west, crossing Sixteenth street four hundred and ninety-four feet eleven and one-eighth inches to the northeast side of Stump lane (vacated), thence south twenty-six degrees thirty minutes east along said Stump lane (vacated) eight feet five and five-eighths inches to the north side of Montgomery avenue aforesaid, and thence eastward along the same six hundred and forty-seven feet ten and seven-eighths inches, more or less, crossing Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets aforesaid to the place of beginning. Together with the additional land vested in the owner of the above tract by an act of Assembly approved the seventeenth day of March, 1804, entitled, "An Act to vacate Stump lane, in the city of Philadelphia," whereby his lines were extended to the middle of said lane.

Same vs. Freeman Scott, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, D. C., March Term, 1871, No. 245, for the sum of four thousand and forty-three dollars and fifty-one cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the Twentieth ward of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at a point in the line of ground now or late of Richard H. Rush, on the north side of Columbia avenue, at the distance of three hundred and sixty feet ten and three-quarter inches westward from the west side of Broad street; thence extending westward along the north side of Columbia avenue one hundred and seventeen feet seven and one-quarter inches to the northeast side of Stump lane (vacated); thence along the northeast side of said Stump lane located north twenty-eight degrees forty-nine minutes west five hundred and sixty-two feet seven and three-eighths inches more or less to the east side of Sixteenth street; thence northward along the same eighty feet eight and one-eighth inches to the south side of Montgomery avenue; thence eastward along the same and crossing Fifteenth street five hundred and sixty-seven feet eight inches more or less to the line of land now or late of Elizabeth Vansyckel; thence along the same south twenty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes east one hundred and twelve feet six inches more or less to a point, and south seven degrees forty-six minutes west by same land seventy-six feet five and three-quarter inches to a point in the line of ground now or late of Francis Blackburne, Jr.; thence south ten degrees fifteen minutes west along the same and ground now or late of Peter Mackenzie two hundred and twenty-four feet one and five-eighths inches more or less to a point in said Mackenzie's line; thence by land of the said Richard H. Rush south sixty degrees eighteen minutes west two hundred and thirty-one feet eight and one-eighth inches to the north side of Columbia avenue and place of beginning; together with the additional land vested in the owner of the above tract by an Act of Assembly approved March 17th, 1864, entitled "An Act to vacate Stump lane in the city of Philadelphia," whereby his lines are extended to the middle of the said lane.

Same vs. E. Wasters, E. Wasters, E. Urastha, and Freeman Scott, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, D. C., March Term, 1871, No. 246, for the sum of nineteen hundred and thirty-one dollars and ten cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Richmond street, formerly and at point-no-Point road, in the Twenty-fifth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of seventy-nine feet and one-eighth of an inch, more or less, southwest of the centre line of Erie avenue, as laid out on the plan of the late district of Richmond, being a point in the line of ground formerly of John Mason, and now or late of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, thence extending northeastwardly along the centre line of said Richmond street, nine hundred and eighty-one feet four and five-eighths inches, more or less, crossing Butler street, to the line of ground formerly of Michael Willegas, and now or late of Benjamin S. Janney, thence extending southeastwardly along the same three thousand four hundred and twenty-six feet eight and three-eighths inches, more or less, crossing Lambert, Fath, Myrtle, Casper, and Carbon streets and Delaware avenue, as laid out on said plan, below water mark of the river Delaware, thence extending southwestwardly along said low water mark of the river Delaware by the several courses thereof and crossing Erie avenue aforesaid, nine hundred and eighty-six feet six inches, more or less, to the line of ground formerly of the said John Mason and now or late of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company aforesaid, and thence northwestwardly along the same and crossing the said Lambert, Fath, Myrtle, Cooper, and Carbon streets and Delaware avenue, three thousand five hundred and thirteen feet, more or less, to the centre line of Richmond street aforesaid to place of beginning, containing eighty acres of land, be the same more or less, being composed of seven contiguous parcels of land which Thomas A. Morgan, surviving executor, or by seven indentures, each dated the twenty-third day of February, A. D., 1852, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 75, pages 490, 496, 502, 508, 514, and 520, etc., respectively, granted and conveyed unto the said Freeman Scott in fee, reserving therefor and thereout seven certain yearly ground rents or sums amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two thousand seven hundred dollars.

Same vs. E. Burton, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and J. Frank Knight, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 264, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars and six cents, for work and labor done and performed and materials furnished, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the northeast corner of Cumberland and Sepviva streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Cumberland street forty-five feet and in depth northwardly of the same breadth along Sepviva street one hundred and sixty feet to Dickinson street.

Same vs. Sepviva, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and George Einwechter, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 265, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Cumberland street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and sixty-four feet nine and one-half inches southeast of Trenton avenue, containing in front on said Cumberland street eighteen feet, and in depth northeastward one hundred and sixty feet to Dickinson street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 266, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Mott street, in the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-six feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mott street sixteen feet, and in depth southward forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected one three-story brick house, being No. 1352 Mott street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 267, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents. for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Mott street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and seventy-two feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on the said Mott street sixteen feet, and depth southward forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1234 Mott street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

Same vs. Mary W. Neff, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, D. C., March Term, 1871, No. 243, for the sum of one hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-seven cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Tenth and Morgan streets, in the Tenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Tenth street eighteen feet, more or less, and in depth eastward along said Morgan street, sixty feet.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a two-story frame building, being No. 243 North Tenth street.

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THAT PETITION.

SEVERAL gentlemen are now on their way to Harrisburg with a petition said to contain 20,000 signatures, asking for the repeal of the law creating the Building Commission. If this petition is acceded to, the whole controversy with regard to the location of the public buildings will be reopened and the popular verdict last October will be set aside in a most unjustifiable manner. This is just what the petitioners desire, however; and the Legislature, before giving any serious consideration to their arguments, should take some means to find out exactly how far they represent the wishes of the vast majority of the people of Philadelphia. The petition is said to contain 20,000 signatures. How many of them are duplicates we are unable to say, but a careful examination might disclose some curious facts in this connection, and it might also show that many of the signatures are in the same handwriting.

Admitting them all to be genuine, however, it should be remembered that 51,625 voters of the city of Philadelphia decided that Penn Square was the proper location for the public buildings, in opposition to 32,825 advocates for another site. The anti-Penn Squareites have not been able to obtain to their petitions as many names as they had voters at the October election; and under these circumstances it is impossible to see that the Legislature can, with any propriety, give them a hearing. The accusations of corruption now being brought against the Building Commissioners are utterly without foundation, and the investigation which was started in so much haste, and with such a grand flourish of trumpets, has miserably and ridiculously failed. The commissioners are engaged in carrying out the wishes of a very large majority of the citizens of Philadelphia, and the Legislature will do a great wrong if it deliberately undoes all that has been accomplished, and reopens a controversy that every one is heartily sick of for the sake of giving a little ring of dissatisfied property-owners a fresh opportunity to annoy the public at large. The anti-Penn Square organ says, "The pending question is not where the city's public offices shall be located. It is, Shall the tax-payers continue to be domineered over by Mr. John Rice and his colleagues?" We differ with our contemporary. The site of the public buildings is the whole matter in controversy, and Mr. Rice and his colleagues have certainly not domineered to any given extent, as yet, over the tax-payers of Philadelphia. It is to enterprising men like Mr. Rice, and some other members of the commission, that our great cities are indebted for the architectural ornaments which make them attractive; and if the commission of which Mr. Rice is chairman will put up a handsome architectural pile upon Penn Square, some of the men who are now eager in their denunciations will be the warmest in their praises. Every great public improvement must expect to meet with the opposition of the old fogies, and those especially interested in maintaining the old order of things; but improvements must and will be made whether the fogies like them or not, and the public buildings will be erected upon Penn Square in spite of the 20,000 names attached to the petition now on its way to Harrisburg.

THE ARCH-TRAITOR BOASTING OF HIS TREASON.

A DISTINGUISHED preacher, belonging to a very influential, powerful, and exemplary Christian sect, once said, in deploring the bitter controversies that arose in its periodical Church councils, that there was always rejoicing in hell when such assemblages convened. The late distractions, dissensions, and threatened defeat of the Republican party have had a similar effect upon the unhung foes of popular government, and especially upon the petticoated refugee whose heart, though black with crime, has long been trembling with cowardice. Jeff. Davis, who ought to be glad to hide his dishonored head in the most secret recesses of the universe, and to drag out the dregs of his despicable existence in some obscure den, has had the hardihood to exult in his treason, to predict its final triumph, to criticize the conduct of the people who mercifully refrained from hanging him in chains as a warning to his bloody Ku-klux supporters, and to boast that he had never asked for pardon because he felt that he had done no wrong. The abstract of the speech he recently delivered at Montgomery, Alabama, which was republished in THE TELEGRAPH of yesterday, will do infinitely more than any recent occurrence to convince the people of the North that the miserable wretch who inflicted such fearful miseries upon both sections still has hosts of infatuated followers ready to do his wicked bidding, and that the recent Democratic successes have exerted a dangerous and damaging influence in emboldening treason and revivifying its bloody doctrines. This branded and baffled Mississippi whelp of slavery and secession would not have mustered up courage to use his lying tongue for the infamously characteristic purpose of preaching ar eactionary crusade; if he had not been emboldened by the hope that his allies would soon be installed in power; and it remains for the people to determine whether the wishes of this worst of criminals shall be gratified.

THE BORDER RAID CLAIMS.

THE inhabitants of the border counties who suffered by the Rebel raids into Pennsylvania are pushing their claims for compensation before the Legislature. The counsel for the claimants are urging that the State shall settle with them, and that remuneration shall then be demanded from the United States. If these claims are allowed, the State might as well go into bankruptcy at once, for there will be no end to the demands for compensation, with interest, that will be made by the noble cultivators of the soil of the border counties, who certainly presented anything but a bold front to the Rebel raiders when they appeared upon the sacred soil of Pennsylvania. Every farmer who lost as much as an old pitchfork has his litle bill ready, and expects the State to settle, and the idea that anything is to be sacrificed for patriotism appears never to have entered the skulls of some of the claimants. Some of the individuals who are now demanding that the State shall recompense them for their losses sustained at the hands of the Rebels doubtless suffered greatly, but the probabilities are that the majority of the claims against the State are similar to the following, which are taken from the files of the Auditor-General's office at Harrisburg, and which we commend to the thoughtful consideration of our patriotic readers:—

Charles Seltzer, McConnelsburg:—	
Suit of clothes (black cloth)	$35·05
One ham, 18 pounds, at 15 cents	2·70
One shoulder, 14 pounds, 12½ cents	1·70
Sufferer in township of Ayr, Fulton county:—	
180 days' service for horse improperly pressed in United States service, at 40 cents per day	72·00
For loss on said horse by reason of being broken down	90·00
Oats destroyed	75·00
Two blankets taken by Rebels	10·00
	$247·00
Sufferer in same township:—	
Half barrel of mackerel	$10·00
Sundries	20·00
New hat	3·50
Henry Bear, Franklin county:—	
Two hams, about 16 pounds each	$3·20
Soap, butter, apple butter, and mackerel	15·00
Use of horse eight days	3·20

If the principle that the Government is bound to pay for all the property damaged or destroyed by the enemy in time of war is admitted, there will be no end to the burdens of taxation; and while the losses suffered by some of the border claimants are to be deplored, we have comparatively little sympathy for the man who can present a bill made up of such items as "half barrel of mackerel," "sundries," and a "new hat." It may be considered as certain that this individual made more than he lost by selling his goods at the most extravagant rates to both Rebel and Union soldiers. The conduct of some of the inhabitants of the border counties of Pennsylvania during the Rebel raids was not particularly creditable to their patriotism; and many a poor fellow who fought at Antietam and Gettysburg can remember how he was, on more than one occasion, obliged to pay ten cents, and even more, for a cup of water before the inhabitants of the region would furnish it to him.

The claims of the border county sufferers were presented for adjudication to a commission appointed by the Governor in 1868. They numbered over four thousand in the aggregate, the amounts claimed and allowed in each county by the commission being as follows:—

Counties.	*Claimed.*	*Allowed.*
Perry	$2,800	$2,640
Bedford	7,186	7,126
Fulton	54,421	45,630
Cumberland	238,400	216,724
Adams	559,304	507,797
York	127,669	124,729
Franklin	838,162	788,734
Total	$1,820,942	$1,693,386
Due under act of 1866		1,128,564
" " 1868		118,000
Making a grand total of		$2,939,944

including the balances still due under the adjudications made in pursuance of the acts of 1866 and 1868. Of the total amount claimed under the act of 1868, the alleged damages by the Rebels reached $1,649,087, while that inflicted by the Union troops was placed at $171,865 only. We hope the Legislature will have the firmness to settle this whole matter by declining positively to pay any of the claims, and thus prevent the State from being placed under an additional load of taxation which it ought not to bear.

ONE of the features of the abstract of the report of the commissioners sent to Dominica is especially noticeable. It is the statement that while the national debt of Dominica is, in round numbers, $1,400,000, nearly half this sum, or $600,000, consists of claims for unpaid salaries of Dominican officials. This simple story lets a good deal of daylight into the way the governmental machine is run down in the proposed acquisition. It suggests, on the one hand, that the Dominican office-holders are to be well gorged with American gold, in return for their support of the treaty; and it indicates, on the other, that Dominica must be fearfully poverty-stricken, for otherwise she would scarcely have allowed such a large claim for back salaries to accumulate. In this country, before the art of plundering the people was so well understood by the politicians, a few hundred thousand people could be governed many years before the total claims for the salaries of office-holders amounted to $600,000; and Dominica must either have been served gratuitously for a very long period, or else she must have promised to pay very large salaries to her very worthless office-holders.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Mississippi, complains that the Governor elected by the Republican party in that State has betrayed his political friends, and acted in the interest of the Conservatives or Democracy. If this charge is true, Alcorn swells the long list of untrustworthy Southern white Republicans. When the career of Andy Johnson, Frank Blair, Andy Hamilton, cadet-selling Winnemore, Governor Senter, Governor Swann, etc. etc., is remembered, it becomes exceedingly difficult to know what white men living south of Mason and Dixon's line are worthy of the confidence of the Republican party; and if the rule is not adopted of putting only colored men on guard in rebeldom, the whole Southern Republican party is in a fair way of being extinguished. The Ku-klux clans may be dangerous enough, but it is not possible for them to do as much injury to the party they hate as it has suffered from the hands of its Southern champions.

NOTICES.

SPRING, GENTS AND BOYS' 1871.
SPRING, READY-MADE 1871.
SPRING, CLOTHING. 1871.
SPRING, HIGHEST IN QUALITY, 1871.
SPRING, LOWEST IN PRICES. 1871.
SPRING, We have introduced many novel- 1871.
SPRING, ties this season in Children's Suits. 1871.
SPRING, ☞ Ladies will find (on our first 1871.
SPRING, floor) the best assortment of sizes 1871.
SPRING, and the Prettiest Styles in Philadel- 1871.
SPRING, phia. 1871.

AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe Colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should never take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

FISH.

EXTRA NEW MESS MACKEREL,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
SPICED AND FRESH SALMON.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
3 30 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS
FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE
OF THE
NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,

We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONS WISHING TO BUILD WILL observe the offer for sale of TWO HANDSOME and ELIGIBLY SITUATED LOTS, Nos. 1729 and 1731 CHESNUT Street, by THOMAS & SONS, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, April 4. 3 30 5t*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT TO GENtlemen, S. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and LOCUST Streets. Terms moderate. 3 30 6*

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

The Popular Clothiers!

Custom Department
OF THE
GREAT BROWN HALL,
NOW
In Full Blast

With Choice Varieties
Of Foreign and American Fabrics
Of Every Grade,
Every Style,
Every Color,
Every Description.

CHEAP! PROMPT!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

With a Stock of Goods
From which any and every one may
SEE AND SELECT
The fabric and style that best suits
HIS FANCY,
With able and long-tried
CUTTERS
To do justice to that choice,
And with the best skilled
WORKMEN
To finish it all,
We lay our claims for patronage
Before the Public.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

FINE
Curtain Materials.
NEW LACE
Curtains and Shades

WALRAVEN,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT St.,
3 16 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.
A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.

WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
WARRANTED PURE
Old Government Java Coffee.

Roasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves.
For sale only at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
Below Chesnut, West Side.
N. B.—Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly arriving. 3 2 thsturp1

GREGG'S BRICK MACHINE,
New, Never Used, For Sale.
CAN BE DELIVERED AT ONCE.
Address CAPITAL,
3 25 15t Box 2003, Philadelphia Post Office.

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWARD PONTI. [3 27t] JAMES W. HAVENS.

GORHAM SILVER.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
Now opening an immense stock of
FANCY PIECES
FOR PRESENTATION, USE, AND ORNAMENT.
THE VARIETY IN
PRICE AND STYLE
Cannot fail to meet the wants of careful buyers, or satisfy the most critical tastes of those in search of the
UNIQUE,
BEAUTIFUL,
USEFUL.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
GORHAM SILVER,
1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

JUST OPENED.
A LARGE INVOICE OF
English Work Baskets,
WITH FITTINGS COMPLETE,
Just received by steamer Russia.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
3 18 stuthf PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their ne
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

CHICKERING SONS'
Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.
GREAT REDUCTION.
FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
3 25 1m4p Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

AMERICAN
STEAM SAFE CO.,
Safe Makers to the United States Government
No. 32 S. FOURTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF
STEAM
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
SANBORN'S PATENT
Bank Vaults, Burglar-Proof Safes,
ETC. ETC.,
Of Welded Steel and Iron, with Sargent's, Isham's, and Pillard's Locks.
SILVER SAFES, EXPRESS BOXES, Etc., built to order. 3 1 stuth6mrp

FOR SALE,
By the Bachelor's Barge Club,
The Four-oared Outrigger Barge Lotus,
With oars and furniture, all in excellent condition.
Apply to H. P. ATKINSON,
3 28 tuthst*4p No. 33 North THIRD Street.

DRY GOODS.

1853 "THORNLEY'S" 1871
Eighteenth Anniversary.

For eighteen years we have been on SPRING GARDEN St., and amid the mutations of Time we have went steadily on adding to our long and respectable list of FIRST-CLASS customers (and to our exchequer, of course) for all of which we to-day present our
ANNIVERSARY THANKS,
And say that never in all the past have we offered a more complete stock of
Dry Goods
Than we have the pleasure of now presenting before the public.
SOME SPECIALTIES.
BLACK SILKS,
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS,
RICH LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,
MARSEILLES AND OTHER QUILTS,
MUSLINS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, Etc.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
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727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
Importer, Jobber, and Retailer of Dry Goods,
DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF CHOICE FABRICS IN DRY GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
STOCK DAILY REPLENISHED
With the CHEAPEST and CHOICEST OFFERINGS of this and other markets.
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WET LINEN SHEETINGS.
A CASE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY
BARNSLEY SHEETINGS,
Ordered by us, have just come to hand, but
WETTED ON THE VOYAGE.
As no injury will result if immediately washed out, we will offer great inducements to purchasers.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 South NINTH Street,
2 28 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

THE
NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,
(Factory, Springfield, Mass.
In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
For sale by
ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, [3 2 2mrp*
Salesroom of the American Watch.

FOR SALE—A DARK BROWN HORSE, very handsome and spirited, and warranted perfectly sound. Apply to W. H. R.,
3 30 3t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Nilsson Concert.

M'lle Nilsson and her associates were cordially greeted by a large audience last evening at the Academy of Music. The entertainment consisted of the whole of Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, and a series of miscellaneous selections in addition, which prolonged it to a late hour, to the tedium of all but the irrepressibles who go to a concert with the determination to get the full value of their money, and who consider themselves personally aggrieved if singers do not promptly respond to every demand for *encores*. The *Stabat Mater* is a poetical but not a very devotional composition, and at times the dolorous language is strangely at variance with the vivacity of the music. Its very imperfections as a work of art, however, have contributed to its popularity, and the performance last evening would have been highly enjoyable if the orchestra had been a little less noisy and the chorus a little more so, for the volume of sound which came from the crowd of ladies and gentlemen who filled the stage was strangely disproportionate to their number, and could not but excite the suspicion that a great many attended as auditors rather than performers.

Mad'lle Nilsson sang the "Inflammatus" superbly, and very graciously gave an *encore*, probably being moved thereto by the hiss which greeted her refusal to repeat with Miss Cary the duet "Quis est Homo," which was given with much delicacy and feeling. The quartette "Sancta Mater" was finely rendered by Mad'lle Nilsson, Miss Cary, Signor Brignoli, and Signor Verger, but was spoiled by the loudness of the orchestra. Signor Brignoli did not distinguish himself in the "Cujus Animam," and the voice of Signor Verger was almost drowned by the instruments in his solo "Eia Mater." Miss Cary, who more than sustains the high reputation she won at the beginning of the season, sang the "Fac ut Portem" in such a manner as to elicit the heartiest applause.

The second part of the concert consisted of the "Coronation March" from the *Prophet;* a performance of the "Introduction e Rondo," with "The Carnival of Venice" for an encore by Mr. Vieuxtemps; the tenor "Romanza," from the second act of *Traviata*, by Signor Brignoli, who sang less carelessly than he did in the first part of the entertainment; and the "Roi de Thule" and "Air de Bijou," from *Faust*, by Mad'lle Nilsson. This was the gem of the performance, and the sentiment of the scene in which these airs occur was rendered in a manner that could not but excite the strongest desire to see Mad'lle Nilsson in the opera. For an encore the beautiful little Swedish laughing song which Mad'lle Nilson has given on several previous occasions was sung, and another recall elicited "Old Folks at Home," the simple beauty of which created a far more profound impression than some of the more elaborate selections upon the regular programme.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the "Star" course of lectures will close this evening with a grand concert by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston. The stage on this occasion will be handsomely decorated with flowers. As the performance will commence precisely at 8 o'clock, the audience are requested to be seated by that time.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Fanny Davenport will appear this evening as "Gilberte" in Sardou's play of *Frou-Frou*. Miss Davenport achieved a great success in this part in New York, and a performance of unusual interest may be expected.

AT THE ARCH Falconer's drama of *Heartsease* will be represented this evening, with Lotta as "May Wyledrose."

AT THE WALNUT the pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks* will be repeated this evening

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous programme will be presented this evening.

To-morrow, it should be remembered, will be a family night, when special care will be taken to make the entertainment attractive to ladies, children, and family parties. The popularity of the family performances has encouraged Mr. Fox to make this feature in the management of his theatre as prominent as possible, and to make his Friday night entertainments more than usually attractive. That his efforts are appreciated is proved by the large audiences of ladies and young people who attend on these occasions, and who evidently appreciate in the heartiest manner the efforts made for their amusement. The programme for next Friday evening will present a great variety of interesting features, which will cater to all orders of taste, and which will contain something to please everybody.

On Saturday there will be a family matinee.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the spectacle of *Cherry and Fair Star* will be represented this evening.

THEODORE THOMAS and his grand orchestra will give a concert to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music for the benefit of Mr. Alfred Stimmel, the doorkeeper. There will be a matinee on Saturday afternoon and a farewell concert on Saturday evening.

A SIGNIFICANT ESTIMATE OF DULUTH

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Daily Union*, published at the original western terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad, has a significant editorial on the future of Duluth, and of the belt of country traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad. It says:—

The Central and Union Pacific Railways have done little or nothing toward advancing the interests of the country through which they pass, and have rather set back than forwarded the prosperity of San Francisco, the western terminus of the line. The natural sterility of the country is to blame for this in great part; the selfishness, and therefore the stupidity, of the management of the roads, especially the Central part, has done the rest against us. The Northern Pacific Railway will have great natural advantages of route over this Central line. It will cross the river system and penetrate the valleys of rich agricultural lands which stretch away from the rim of the great basin or desert that forms the heart of the North American Continent; and in addition to this it will invite, and must soon secure, connection by railway and by water with the still vaster agricultural region of that far North which, beginning on the Red and Assinniboin rivers, extends to Athabasca Lake and includes the valley of the Saskatchawan, the largest and richest body of land on the continent not yet touched by the white settlements. Nothing unrealized is surer than that the Saskatchawan, from its head to its mouth, at Lake Winnipeg, will be drained through this Northern Pacific Railway, and so on into Lake Superior at Duluth, and thence by direct water lines to ports on Lake Erie and to New York city, avoiding Lake Michigan. The whole railway system of Minnesota, in course of construction, completed or merely projected, indicates this as the ultimate course of the trade of the "New Northwest." The railway, now completed, from Saint Paul to Duluth, is one hundred and fifty-four miles long. Hitherto whatever trade the region penetrated by this road had went to Chicago. It will hereafter forever remain at Duluth. The St. Paul and Sioux City road, connected at Columbus with the Union Pacific, will take another great share of the trade of the Northwest to Duluth. There is an aggregate of 1481 miles of railway (not counting the main line of the Northern Pacific, 1700 miles more), nearly every one of which roads will contribute directly to the growth of Duluth. The Northern Pacific is reckoned on as the route to the Asiatic trade. We don't believe this hope will be realized to anything like the extent of a monopoly.

The future route, we think, may be direct from San Francisco to Osaka, thence through the Inland Sea and Straits of Capallen, latitude 34 deg. to Shanghae, at the mouth of the Yangtse-kiang (China), in latitude 31 deg. north. This is the shortest and quickest route between the China of commerce and America. No direct route from Puget Sound to Shanghae could save time over this one, for what they might gain in distance they would more than lose in the roughness of the Northern seas. We apprehend that San Francisco will always do the greatest bulk of the China trade; but that fact will not prevent the Northern Pacific Railway from taking a vast deal of the inland Asiatic trade from the Central route, and Duluth from cutting in on Chicago's anticipated state of its general distribution.

The Northern railway route will be very densely peopled by a wealthy and prosperous agricultural population, stretching away on either side of it for over 400 miles. The Central line will of necessity always have a sparse population, made up of miners and herdsmen. Then, again, the Sioux City branch road puts Columbus, on the Union Pacific, 100 miles nearer to Duluth than to Chicago. The distance from San Francisco to Chicago is 2405 miles; from San Francisco to Duluth, via Columbus and Sioux City, 2300 miles. It is estimated that an area of nearly 2,000,000 square miles will be tapped by the trade of Duluth, including, of course, the Saskatchawan and Red River countries. And this estimate is accompanied by the following plausible remarks upon the capabilities of the country so drained by the Lake Superior town:—

Careful explorations and investigations, both of the soil and climate of this vast region, have now fully demonstrated that within this area is found territory sufficient to make twenty States equal in extent to the State of New York, admirably adapted to the raising of stock, production of wheat, and all the cereals, and, in all respects, having as attractive features to unite and sustain a hardy population, and as capable of production, as any equal amount of territory within one area on the American continent. The rapidity with which this vast region will be settled and developed may be illustrated by the progress and development of the State of Minnesota. This State was admitted into the Union in 1858, was unconnected with the East by railways until the past three years, but is now taking a prominent position as a producing State among the old States of the Union. This progress will appear from the following statements compiled in the Department of the State, and repeated in the messages of Governor Marshall:—

	1866.	1869.
Whole number of acres under cultivation	895,412	1,660,000
Number of acres in wheat	547,521	1,000,000
Number of acres in corn	88,183	175,000
Number of acres in oats	187,023	274,500
Number of acres in potatoes	16,297	27,500
Total product of wheat, bu	7,921,442	13,500,000
Total product of corn, bu	2,056,747	6,125,000
Total product of oats, bu	4,872,477	11,816,000
Total product of potatoes, bu	1,351,696	2,475,000

These results, advancing in this large ratio, may be taken as legitimately illustrating the future progress in settlement and production of the country further west and northwest, as the development of the same follows the construction of the lines of railway now projected and being constructed over this region.

CITY ITEMS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS are prepared only by
Dr. J. H SCHENCK,
and sold wholesale and retail at his Principal Office,
No. 15 NORTH SIXTH ST.,
Philadelphia,
and by Druggists everywhere.
Price twenty-five cents per box.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,
THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS BUNIONS, are manufactured by
G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

MARRIED.

STATES—CHARLTON.—March 25, 1871, at No. 1409 Hanover street, Kensington, by John G. Wilson, V. D. M., JOHN STATES and MAGGIE CHARLTON, both of this city.

SWEARINGAN—HARVEY.—November 6, 1870, ELIA HARVEY to DAVID B. SWEARINGAN, by the Rev. M. Ballou. All of this city.

DIED.

BERKENSTOCK.—On the 28th instant, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Nathan Berkenstock.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 452 York avenue, on Friday morning, March 31st instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

BLOXSOM.—On 28th instant, PHILISA AMANDA, wife of Captain John Bloxsom, and daughter of Thomas and Ann M. Dutch, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 36 Christian street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer Church Vault.

COWGILL.—On the 29th, REBECCA J., wife of Charles Cowgill, aged 44 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1112 S. Fourth street, Camden, N. J., on Saturday April 1, at 8 o'clock. To proceed to Paulsboro M. E. Church.

DELLEKER.—On the 29th instant, WILLIAM J. DELLEKER, aged 51 years.

The relatives and male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 337 S. Twenty-first street, on Monday, 3d of April, at 9 o'clock. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, at 10 o'clock. ***

GANTLEY.—On the 29th instant, ANNIE, daughter of Bridget and the late Thomas Gantley, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 7 Graden street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, above Race, on Saturday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

NATT.—On Thursday morning, March 30, 1871, JOSEPH S. NATT.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

SHOUNESSY.—On the 28th instant, Mrs. MARGARET SHOUNESSY, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Michael Malone, No. 2029 Callowhill street, Friday morning, at 8 o'clock.

WOODWARD.—On the 28th instant, ELLA, infant daughter of J. P. and Susanna L. Woodward, aged 5 months.

Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery, on Friday morning, 31st instant, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 809 Franklin street.

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,

No. 53 N. EIGHTH Street,

(TRADE-MARK.)

RETAILERS
OF
HOSIERY GOODS

Exclusively of their own importation.

Just received, by steamer China, 3 cases, 450 dozens

Children's Fancy Hose,

Embracing 24 new and desirable styles, AT LOW RATES. 3 28 tuth3mrp

FOURTH EDITION

Proceedings of Congress.

The Ku-Klux Debate.

The Senate Takes Up the House Bill.

San Domingo Report.

It Will be Sent in To-morrow.

The Democratic Executive Committee

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Ku-klux Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Senate amended the order of business so as to allow the House Ku-klux bill to be immediately taken up and considered, without going to a committee. This will facilitate matters very much and tend to shorten the debate.

The San Domingo Report.

The President's private secretary informed several Senators this afternoon that the President would send the report of the San Domingo Commissioners to the Senate to-marrow. It will be accompanied by a message, the contents of which have not yet been fully determined on.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The National Democratic Executive Committee

met this morning in the House Judiciary Committee room, and appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Cox, Eldridge, and Archer, to determine upon permanent officers for the resident Executive Committee in Washington city, and report to the full committee to-morrow.

The San Domingo Report

is still in the hands of the commissioners, and will not be sent to Congress to-day, perhaps not to-morrow.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Proceedings of the Parliament.

OTTAWA, March 30.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, explained the canal policy of the Government in connection with the report of the commissioners. No vote would be asked for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal at this session, but about $600,000 and $280,000 would be asked respectively for enlarging the Welland and Ottawa Canals.

In accordance partly with the recommendation of the commissioners, nothing would be done with the Chambly Canal, Murray Bay Canal, and deepening the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec, but there would be an item of $100,000 in supplementary estimates for deepening the river between Kingston and Montreal. Mr. Mackenzie alluded to the importance of rendering our commerce independent of American highways, after the events of last year, and regretted that nothing was to be done in regard to the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, though action had been promised at the beginning of session.

He did not think the enlargement of the Welland Canal would produce the results anticipated, but that it would rather benefit Oswego. He thought the best line for Western trade was a large canal along Ottawa, which Mr. Shandly said could be constructed for $12,000,000. There was no reference to the mining trade of Lake Superior or the Rideau Canal. He blamed the Government for not being prepared to announce some policy for the future.

The debate on the admission of British Columbia, and the construction of the Pacific Railroad, was continued last night, and will be resumed to-day. It is meeting with considerable opposition.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Sea Gull Case.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—In the United States District Court, Judge Giles has filed his opinion in the case of the owners of the schooner Sarah Watson against the steamer Sea Gull. The case was a libel growing out of a collision at sea, the libellants claiming the value of the schooner and her freight, and also representing the owners and insurers of the cargo, claiming its value. The libel being for a total loss, the Judge decided first as to the question of abandonment, that the master and crew were justified in leaving the schooner when they did. On the question as to the respective courses of the vessels at the time of the collision, there was the usual conflict of testimony. The Judge held that the manner of collision demonstrated that the course of the schooner was changed before the collision, for which change no excuse was shown, and therefore the schooner was also in fault. In such case the damage to both vessels must be equally borne by both, and the costs equally divided. The Sarah Watson was owned in Philadelphia, and at the time of the collision was bound from Wilmington, N. C., to New York, with a cargo of 2500 barrels of rosin and other freight.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire at Beverly, Mass.

BOSTON, March 30.—John Pickett's stable in Beverly, with six horses, hay, grain, etc., was burned this morning.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrivals of Emigrants.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Since January 1, 13,493 immigrants have arrived here; to the same time in 1870, 16,988.

Committed for Trial.

Thomas Booth was committed for trial to-day, charged with causing Richmond county bonds to be illegally printed and placed on the market. He says he was acting for Thomas Slattery, who has not been arrested, and the police doubt whether he has existence.

Bids for Gold.

There were twenty-six bids for gold to-day amounting to $4,122,000, from 109 31 to 110 26. The awards will be $1,000,000 at 110 17 to 110 26.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a resolution calling upon the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy to report to the Senate at the next session a schedule of property, by classes, with its estimated value, which has been seized or taken possession of since January 1, 1861, by the orders, authority, or in the name of their departments, respectively, what disposition was made of said property, the portions sold, what became of the money therefrom, how much went into the Treasury, and how much to individuals, with the names and amount to each, and what portion of said property, etc., was delivered to and retained by individuals, with their names. Laid over till to-morrow.

The motion entered some time since by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, to reconsider the vote passing Mr. Wilson's one hundred dollar bounty bill to carry out a decision of the Supreme Court, was adopted.

Mr. Morrill explained that Mr. Wilson had been in error in supposing the bill would be limited to 4300 or 3000 men, but as it had passed it would apply to 36,000 soldiers. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) had proposed an amendment which would strictly confine the measure to carrying out the decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. Wilson then moved a modification of the bill, to give the bounty to those who had been disabled by sickness or disability contracted in service. This would reach about one-half of the cases under the decision of the court, and the remainder would have to be provided for hereafter.

Mr. Casserly desired time to examine the matter, and upon his request the subject went over without action till to-morrow.

The consideration of Mr. Anthony's amendment to the order of business, to allow the consideration of any bill on the table passed by the House of Representatives, was resumed.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, spoke in refutation of the charges of Mr. Sherman against the peace and order of the South, particularly of his own State. He defended the loyalty and law-abiding character of the people of Kentucky, and enumerated various grievances to which they had been subjected at the hands of the General Government, among which was the refusal to make compensation to their owners for slaves enlisted in the army at the beginning of the war, in Kentucky, Maryland, and other loyal States. Congress had refused to pay the appropriation of $300 for each slave, and he believed the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) was among those who so voted.

Mr. Sherman replied that he had been in favor of paying the $300, and believed there was at the time a majority in the Senate in favor of it.

Mr. Pomeroy—I would not vote to pay it.

Mr. Blair here explained that the payment had been prevented by the unauthorized act of Secretary Stanton.

Mr. Davis—A more lawless dictator was never in power than that same Secretary of War. If justice had been dealt out to him in his life-time for his crimes he would have been hung a hundred times for murder, and put in the penitentiary ten thousand times for his crimes. (Sensation.) Mr. Davis continued his argument to show that, notwithstanding the indignities and outrages heaped upon the people of Kentucky, no facts had been adduced in the discussion to controvert his position, that they had upheld the Constitution and maintained law and social order in their midst.

At this point the morning hour expired, when it was agreed to take a vote upon the question.

Mr. Thurman's amendment, requiring any bill that might be received from the House to be referred to a committee before action by the Senate, was voted down, only 14 Senators rising in the affirmative.

Mr. Anthony's amendment was then adopted without a division.

Mr. Sherman's resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill to repress the Ku-klux outrages, was then proceeded with, and Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, whose remarks had been interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, was awarded the floor.

House.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, the House took up and passed the Senate bill granting to Phœbe Scofield a pension of eighty dollars a month from June 5, 1867, she being at that time a hundred years old and a widow of a Revolutionary soldier.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the special committee.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, said this was not the bill he thought at one time would be introduced. The bill of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) proposed to deal vengeance on the States of the South and Kentucky. This bill was bad enough; but it had the merit of audacity and sought to reach all the States and all the people.

The bantling of the President, after laborious incubation, had been hatched, and was now before them to destroy the rights of the States and of the people, and to put into the hands of the President, unless the bill shall be killed here, omnipotent powers everywhere. The President was already the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and now it was proposed, by putting at his command cannon and bayonets, to make him supreme master.

This bill authorized the President to do all he wanted to do. No wonder the President not long ago alluded to the institutions of the North German Confederation as so much like our own. The power in the hands of the Emperor William was nothing like that which the bill proposed to confer on the President. If the latter should exceed the power he now possessed, he would be driven from his throne, and if Queen Victoria were to ask for power as sweeping and unrestrained as it was now proposed to confer on the President, she would not occupy her throne a week. This bill, he repeated, would make the President a dictator, to destroy the liberties of the people.

Those who aided and abetted the bill would become more odious than the Ku-klux desperadoes of the South. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) said his bill met with the approval of the majority of the Representatives of the House.

Mr. Dawes—My colleague did say so.

Mr. Beck—It may be a lie, but nobody contradicted him. I want that bill to be printed, and with the remark of General Butler that a majority of the Republicans of the House approved of it. It failed to become a law only because of the opposition of the Democrats.

Mr. Dawes—No man on this or the other side is authorized to say the majority of the Republicans of this House are in favor of the bill. There was in caucus no record, no vote, no such public or private expression of opinion.

Mr. Beck—I do not say it is so, but it was so announced by General Butler, who said the caucus agreed to stand by his bill. I will let the gentleman and his colleague settle the matter between them. In the course of his remarks, he said he would protect citizens everywhere without reference to race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The Democracy would do the same thing, and when they failed to do so he would no longer belong to that party, but he would not subvert the Constitution of the country and make the President a dictator. It was because the truth would be ascertained and the baseless character of the charges as to the condition of the South exposed by an investigation, that the bill now before them was introduced.

The pretext for the passage of this bill was to afford an excuse for the cry of war, murder, and Ku-klux, so as to divert the people from thinking of the extravagance, nepotism, class legislation, and bond, land, and railroad swindles. It was said by Senator Sumner, as to San Domingo, that the President had done things that could be done only by kingly prerogative, without authority of law, and Senator Sherman, the author of this bill, declared that to carry out the pet scheme of the White House, the President had usurped the war power, invaded the vital features of the Constitution, and put the peace and dignity of the country in jeopardy by reckless means.

Mr. Blair, of Michigan, said ever since he came here, four years ago, they had never been without a bill pending to cure the chronic Rebellion in the South. The Forty-first Congress completed the business of reconstruction, and this Congress began its session with all the States represented or entitled to representation. It had seemed that we were about to return to the staid old ways of legislation. The people are now all equal in the Union, with the exception of certain disabilities under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, which no one desired long to continue. To him this was a great relief.

It was his opinion that this House ought to have adjourned directly after it organized. He wished that the laws, as they stood, might be thoroughly sifted before they entered on new and untried fields of legislation. Many and broad powers had been granted to the President for the preservation of order in the late insurrectionary States. Why pile statute upon statute to be unused? His conviction was that it was not law that was wanted in the South; it was the execution of the law, and that has been confided to another branch of the Government.

That there are great disorders in the South there is no doubt. The Ku-klux was not a new institution. It was only a little more devilish than in times past. It was another phase of the lynch law which prevailed in the South ever since he could remember. The act of May 1870, known as the Enforcement act, seemed to have been made to meet the existing condition of affairs; this, he repeated, appeared to be broad, clear, and definite enough to meet all acts of lawless bands and conspirators. Statutes are not wanting to enable the President to enforce the law, and in this connection Mr. Blair quoted the law of 1792. He was unwilling therefore, to recognize the President's message as a further reason for legislation. But as the President had expressed his doubts on the subject, it became the duty of the representatives of the people to reconsider the whole subject. While he deprecated the necessity of passing such a bill as this, the country would not be satisfied with denunciation of it. If gentlemen had a better way of protecting the people, let them produce it.

He did not hesitate to say that, by a fair construction of the Constitution, the Government was authorized to interfere in a State to suppress domestic violence when the State cannot, or, by reason of complicity, does not apply to the General Government for assistance, and to save one-half of the people of a State to be destroyed by the other half. When the people are prevented from exercising the rights conferred by the Constitution, those who thus prevent may be treated as conspirators.

This bill proposed to protect the people in the rights, privileges, and immunities which pertain to them as citizens of the United States under the Constitution and laws. These rights, privileges, and immunities are recited, not created, by the fourteenth article of the Constitution. They are fundamental in all free, just Governments. It was impossible for Congress to stand by and see them violated and denied. The strong arm of the law ought to be applied to suppress all conspiracies and obstructions to the laws.

He thought it was not to be wondered at if, under the provocations, to some of which he had alluded several disorders had arisen in Kentucky, and elsewhere throughout the South. And the State authorities, and not Congress, had jurisdiction of these offenses, and any measure for their repression, to be effective, must be left to the States where the authority legitimately belonged.

In reply to Mr. Beck, he said the gentleman from Kentucky had declared his readiness to punish offenders in the most severe manner. They had heard enough of that from the time the Rebellion began until this hour. Congress was full of such patriots. They would put down disorders and abuses in the country, but they could never find power to do so. They would always doubt the evidence of the existence of lawlessness, and when they found it out they would point to the Constitution.

However great the evil, they were unable to find power to interfere. If the gentleman from Kentucky was serious in denouncing the President as a usurper, let him go and sit down with the President for five minutes, and if then the gentleman comes away thinking that the President is a Napoleon preparing his guns to batter down the defenses of our liberty and make himself an imperial despot, then he (Mr. Blair) should be much disappointed. All the gentleman's talk was exceedingly idle. If he had been on the stump in Kentucky, haranguing the mob who assaulted the colored agents of the Post Office, no doubt he would have been applauded. All the clamor made was for mere political effect to help the Democratic party into power.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Cotton dull; sales 2000 bales uplands at 15½c.; Orleans at 15½c. Flour dull and market slightly favors buyers; sales 7000 barrels State at $6@7 15; Ohio at $6 70@7 40; Southern at $6 90@9. Wheat dull, but without decided change. Corn a shade firmer; sales 40,000 bushels new mixed Western at 83@83½c. Oats steady; sales 21,000 bushels Ohio at 67@76c. Beef quiet. Pork lower; new mess, $21 12; old, $21; prime, $18@18 50. Lard nominal. Whisky quiet at 92c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$5400 City 6s, New	101¾	19 sh Penna R	61¾
$1000 Sc N 6s '72	79	100 do	61¾
$6000 Pa & N Y C 7s	94¼	500 do	55 62
$2000 do	94¼	300 do	55 62
$850 Leh Con ln	82	34 do	62
$1000 Penna R 6s	102	15 sh Leh Val R	60¾
35 sh Cam & Am	117	15 do	61
105 sh Read R	51¾	100 do	60 61
20 sh Cen Trans	45	10 sh Mor Cl pf	115
10 do	46	600 sh Cata Pref	45¾
100 sh O C & A R	47¾	100 do	45¾

CHARITY.

The Fund for the Relief of the Sufferers of France and Germany—Arrival of the Storeship Relief.

Mr. A. J. Drexel reports this morning the receipt of the following additional subscriptions to the Franco-German fund:—

Holy Trinity Church	$408 61
Mrs. Campbell	5 00
Charles D. Kreed	10 00
Little Bessie Campbell	1 00
Cathedral	10 00
St. Patrick's Church, Twentieth and Locust	130 00
Second Baptist Church, Germantown	47 74
St. Peter's R. C. Church	167 60
J. Lytteli, Gettysburg	1 00
W. H. H.	5 00
D. Ward & Johnston	20 00
R. K. Neff	10 00
John K. Dallett & Co. (French alone)	200 00
C. & C. M. Callaghan & Co. (French alone)	25 00
Collected by Jas. L. Shaw	30 00
Collected by F. M. Landenberger	470 00
Collected by J. B. Lippincott as follows:—	
E. H. Butler & Co	20 00
J. B. Lippincott & Co	50 00
Cash	50 00
T. Hunt's Sons	10 00
Lindsay & Blakiston	20 00
Kay & Brother	20 00
Collected by A. H. Jones, Drug, Medicine, and Spice Committee	302 00
The amount previously acknowledged	19,122 55
Total	$21,135 50

The above figures show the sum of money in the hands of Mr. Drexel. There are other subscriptions, which will run the amount up to some $30,000.

The storeship Relief arrived here from Brooklyn this morning, having been towed from that place by the United States despatch boat Catalpa. The Relief is now lying off the Navy Yard, and will be in readiness to receive her cargo by to-morrow. Parties sending boxes of goods are requested to mark the contents thereof, so as to secure proper stowage.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

THE SERIES WILL CLOSE
This Thursday Evening, March 30, with a
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT OF CLASSIC AND MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC,
by the celebrated
MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB,
of Boston, assisted by the distinguished Vocalist,
MRS. J. W. WESTON.
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Reserved seats in the Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½. Concert at 8 precisely. 3 28 3t

☞ AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, April 4, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and organizing said Company according to law.

JOHN O. JAMES, Chairman.
EDWARD K. STEVENSON, Secretary,
3 29 5t Commissioners.

☞ THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD,
Harper's Liquid Hair Dye Never Fades or Washes Out,
will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuths6m

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the AMERICAN BUTTONHOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY will be held at the Factory, S. W. corner of TWENTIETH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, on TUESDAY, April 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.
W. E. STEEN,
Philadelphia, March 27, 1871. Secretary.
3 28 6t

☞ GRAND FAIR
AT
WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS. Come and purchase useful articles and be refreshed.
Season tickets, 25 cents. 3 28 4t

☞ FINE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved lasts. Beauty, Comfort, Durability.
BARTLETT,
2 20tf No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

FINANCIAL.

NEW

Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our Office, where all information will given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

7 Per Cent. Gold Coupons

THE COUPONS OF THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be paid
Free of all Taxes,
On and after that date, at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
3 22 tf PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
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Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

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GOLD AND 5-20s

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DE HAVEN & BRO.

Financial Agents United States,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

3 25 stuth 1m

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading R.R.,
Due April 1,
Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.
PHILADELPHIA.
3 29 15t JOHN S. HILLES, Treasurer.

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
Free of all Taxes,
At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
2 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED,

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

3 28 PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD 6s, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,
3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

530 530

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (3 27 4m

No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Probably a dozen or more attempts have been made in England within the last half century to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and invariably with the same result. The measure usually prevails in the House of Commons, but in the House of Lords, where the influence of the Bench of Bishops is exerted against it, and the conservative element is in the ascendancy, it is decisively defeated. The subject has been once more before the British public, and a bill legalizing such marriages recently passed the lower house of Parliament, only to be defeated in the upper house. This result was foreshadowed by the action of a meeting in the conservative interest, in which a number of lords temporal and spiritual participated, recently held in London. The chairman, Earl Percy, denounced the measure as contrary to Holy Scripture, contrary to the rule of the Church in all ages, and contrary to common sense and all right feeling; and he believed that if it should become a law it would be productive of the worst effects both socially and morally. Another lord showed that the present law against such marriages had been the law of England for a thousand years; and the Bishop of Winchester, familiarly known in England as "Soapy Samuel," declared that if there was no law of affinity to restrain a man from marrying his wife's sister, the law of consanguinity did not prevent him from marrying his own daughter, and he pronounced it to be a high crime and misdemeanor for any one even to mention in terms of advocacy such a shameful act. He adjured the English people to reject the proposal as one tainted with impurity, and which would sap the foundations of morality and public decency.

In the United States, where a distinction has been made between marriages of kindred and those of mere affinity, such language seems extravagant, if not absolutely ludicrous. No law here prevents a man from marrying his deceased wife's sister, and such marriages do in fact take place, though by no means frequently. But the terrible results anticipated by the English alarmists have not followed. The purity of domestic life has in no appreciable degree been sullied, and it is within the experience of almost any one that the infant children of a deceased wife have been cared for, as they perhaps could not otherwise have been, by her sister succeeding as their mother. Not only has the tone of society not been lowered by the celebration of such marriages, but there is reason to believe that domestic happiness would be promoted if they could oftener occur. Widowers, with or without families of young children, usually, however, incline to matrimonial alliances in a different direction from their first venture. Some general law of change perhaps influences them, or they are opposed, for reasons similar to those adduced by conservative Englishmen, to marrying their sisters-in-law. But the significant facts are that in a country which legalizes marriages with a deceased wife's sister they are not frequent, the basis of social life has not been unsettled, and public morals are as pure and public decency as strictly enforced as in England. The subject is one which may well be left to individual tastes and temperaments. If the law should ever be changed in England, a natural rule of selection which is superior to Parliamentary enactments will in all probability prevent there, as it has in America, the frequent occurrence of marriages which so shock the feelings of hereditary British legislators.

JENKINS AGAIN!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We are enabled to hasten to report the following important intelligence, exclusively for the *Tribune*:—The special Jenkins of a New York newspaper has been honored by an interview with the ex-Emperor at Wilhelmshohe. The gifted Jenkins was at Berlin when an intimation was given him, from some source which is left in painful uncertainty, that Napoleon could not think of leaving Germany without a few moments instructive conversation with the representative of the greatest journal in the world. To buy a new paper-collar, drop a little ink on the tell-tale stocking which peeped through a crack in his left boot, and throw himself into a railway carriage with a buttered biscuit and a copy of Ollendorf, was to Jenkins an affair of a few moments. He arrived at Wilhelmshohe. He went to the hotel. The head waiter recognized him at once, and in the most affable manner offered him a glass of beer. He took a walk. He apostrophized "the glorious United States, the asylum of liberty." He made the profound remark that Napoleon, whose sun unequivocally set last September, was typical of yonder refulgent orb of day, which had not yet set, but was pretty soon going to do so, and he added the observation, "What an abundance of romance does not the history of the world afford." Having thus, by gentle exercise and philosophic reflection, soothed and sustained his agitated frame (as Mr. Disraeli would say), he ventured to approach the presence. He got in through the stable. Reaching the castle, he "confronted M. Pietri," who let him pass. He met various officers on guard; but one and all, having a wholesome dread of interviewers, fell back at his advance. Prince Joachim Murat "greeted his American countryman with a friendly nod." Dr. Corvisart was equally curt. But the moment of triumph was at hand. Jenkins "stepped into an adjoining saloon," and there he found his imperial victim, who "shook hands," and welcomed him "as an old acquaintance." Poor Emperor!

The record of what ensued is less complete than we could wish; but we believe the conversation was to the following effect:—

Jenkins—*Avez-vous le joli petit couteau du cuisinier de mon pere?* (Looking at his Ollendorf). No; that isn't it! Beg pardon; got the wrong exercise. *Avez-vous beaucoup d' argent?*

Napoleon—*Non, Monsieur; je n'en ai pas beaucoup.*

J.—*Votre femme a-t-elle beaucoup d'argent et le—le—* (looking at the book). Oh yes! here it is—*le vilain savon de la fille du charcutier?*

N.—*Non, Monsieur, elle n'a ni l'un ni l'autre.*

J.—*Avez-vous soif?* (Looks in the book, but can't find the place). Oh, d—n! I mean, What do you think of Gambetta?

Here the conversation lapsed into English, and became somewhat vague. The ex-Emperor seems to have expressed the opinion that France would be all right if she could only have another *plebiscite*, and that the people as a general rule did not know what was good for them; while Mr. Jenkins, with a cheerful irony of which we hardly thought him capable, inquired whether his Majesty "intended to retire into private life?" To this question he got a rather indefinite answer, and we are not surprised to learn, a few lines below, that "the Emperor exhibited less equanimity of temper" than on the occasion of his last previous interview with Mr. Jenkins. If Mr. Jenkins keeps on, the Emperor will exhibit less and less equanimity every time. The truth is it began to dawn upon the young man's mind that Napoleon was on the point of boiling over, and the sooner he got out of the way the better. But we must tell the rest in his own words, which are too precious to be tampered with:—"Having had some forebodings, without indeed knowing why, that he was not in a very cheerful mood, I commenced and carried on the conversation in French, instead of English or German, expecting thereby to facilitate matters. It may have had the opposite effect. [Yes, indeed, poor man!] The Emperor's features remained rather rigid, and I could perceive no change as I made my obeisance and retired." And so this momentous meeting terminated; but later in the day there was a little supplementary incident which deserves to be recorded. Napoleon came to the hotel to take leave of the Princess of Moskowa, who was going to Geneva; he probably saw Mr. Jenkins peering at him from behind the tap-room door, for he went away "looking very much agitated." Thus the curtain falls upon a scene of misery and deepest gloom, and a cowed and quivering despot retreating dismayed from the presence of a free American citizen.

On the very same day the very same Jenkins was at Rome, interviewing Cardinal Antonelli! It is a curious fact—or rather it is not at all curious, but, on the contrary, perfectly natural—that the Cardinal, like the Emperor, also exhibited less equanimity" than he had shown under a former visitation of Jenkins, the fate of this estimable gentleman being to make a perpetual round of visits and get a colder and colder welcome every time he calls. His Eminence "did not rise," says Jenkins, "with the elastic courtesy displayed when I saw him last." Neither was his conversation especially cordial. "His tone was different—he was neither patronizing nor inquisitive, only appearing indifferent." He "put on a smile for the occasion." He had "a quiet, passive attitude of contraction, as if he were waiting for something." Dear sir, he was waiting for you to go.

Mr. Jenkins was pleased to observe that "notwithstanding the attacks of the penny press," the Cardinal continued to show "the marks of intellect;" but there was a change in his physical appearance. "Not a year has elapsed, yet he offers much more of reduction or contraction, so to speak, in personal appearance, than that period of age should naturally have produced in him." A cardinal, indeed, whose frame begins to contract at the early age of one year, when he ought to be getting his growth, must be a melancholy spectacle. Possibly on account of this morbid physical condition, his eminence did not say anything, so far as we have been able to discover, during the entire interview. The brightest sallies, the tenderest expressions of sympathy, and the most solemn utterances of philosophy from the genial and accomplished Jenkins failed to rouse the infant minister, until our aash countryman touched upon the question of the guarantees. This remark must have been inspired by the same exquisite tact which led Jenkins on a previous celebrated occasion to ask Mrs. Lawlor what she thought of Montaland. If we may be pardoned the expression, Jenkins got Antonelli on the raw. "The sore point of hisE minence being hit upon, the one which most affects him in his present debilitated and dilapidated condition, he at once assumed a keen, bitter tone of voice, and with a mocking look said:—

—What he said we shall not repeat. Something happened just about that time. Mr. Jenkins came away in a damaged and obfuscated condition. The subsequent proceedings interested him no more, and he is unable to give any intelligent account of them. We believe he was kicked out. "I retired from the interview," he says, "with the impression that I had received a copy of the second edition of the work known under the title of 'Non Possumus, by his Holiness Pope Pius IX.'" But if he got it, who gave it to him, and what he did with it, and what was in it, he knows no more than we do.

PLAYING AT SOLDIERS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The publication of the "accounts" of the Fenian Brothers who occupied the Moffatt Mansion in Union Square, in 1866, induces one to ask once more, how it is that the patriotism of the Irish in the United States can so completely overwhelm their sense of humor, and their general strong aversion to being cheated. The opening of the Moffatt Mansion was a kind of formal experiment on Irish credulity, and the accounts show that it was carried out with ludicrous pomp and circumstance. In the first place, the establ-ment of a belligerent "Government," on foreign soil, was in itself a huge joke, but this was suggested, and its real nature disguised, by the operations of the Southerners in Liverpool. The Rebels really had their Navy Department in that city, which fitted out expeditions against the enemy, with as much assurance and success as if it were working on its own territory; but then, it had territory of its own elsewhere, and a regularly organized government to back up its pretensions, and give it force and substance. It was charscteristic of the Fenians to perceive only that the Confederacy had its seat on foreign soil, and dispatched military expeditions from a neutral port, and not to perceive at all the importance of having somewhere a political organization to furnish it with authority and standing in the forum of international law. The instittions which were set up in the Moffatt Mansion were, on the contrary, the baseless fabrics of a vision. The "Head Centre," who presided over it, had no Circle. The "Secretary of Civil Affairs" had no "civil affairs" to attend to. The "military affairs" were all civil and "peaceable" as possible. The "bonds, of which the numerous "bond clerks" took charge, bound nobody; and "the Chief of Artillery" had no guns. The whole thing was, in short, a little comedy which "drew" about $150,000, and this sum the principal performers divided among themselves.

Nevertheless, the general dissatisfaction caused among the Fenian public by the performance did not prevent its reproduction under a new name in 1869, but with the "Invasion" left out. Money came in, and "war" was declared as before, to the huge delight of thousands of Irishmen, whose faith and hope seem to be absolutely boundless. The failure last summer in Canada was enough to damp the enthusiasm of any other nation. Even Parisians would have succumbed under it, but Irishmen hardly ever ask for anything but a change of leaders, for they firmly hold the French theory that when they are defeated it is through "treason."

Accordingly, we are now informed that the chiefs who have been of late presiding over the Fenian Brotherhood on these shores are to be set aside remorselessly by the recently arrived "exiles," who are hereafter to have the direction of all movements on this side of the water for the overthrow of the British Empire. This is very like what happened once before, when the arrival of James Stephens, another renowned "exile," broke up the "Moffatt Mansion" establishment, and turned the Centre and the bond clerks and chiefs of civil and military affairs out on a cold and unfeeling world. If this happens again, we doubt very much whether the "exiles" will meet with as hospitable a reception on this side of the water as they have hitherto received.

In connection with these convulsions here, Lord Derby's recent observation in the House of Lords on the Irish trouble is worth notice. He says, what a great many Englishmen of the same standing are beginning to say, that, after all Irish grievances are redressed, there will still remain the very formidable obstacle to tranquil union with England, in the shape of Irish dislike of English rule—simple unadulterated dislike, without rhyme, or reason, or foundation. The Established Church is gone, and the Land laws have been amended, and the Catholic clergy do pretty much as they please, and yet there is terrible discontent—and what is worse, the Protestants are said to be no longer as devoted to England as they once were—the "idea of legislative independence which sprung up," as Lord Derby says, in 1782, never having died out, while it derives additional force now from the concessions which Government has felt called upon to make on certain questions of reform. What gave the repeal agitation under O'Connell its deathblow was the general belief that its success was hopeless. But since agitation has resulted in bringing about such tremendous changes as the disestablishment of the Church, and the concession of more "tenant rights" than its advocates even ten years ago dreamed of ever asking for, people have not unnaturally begun to inquire whether the old scheme of legislative independence is, after all, impracticable, and some of the baser sort are not unnaturally asking themselves also whether the species of agitation—that is, the shooting, cutting, and blowing up, which seem to them to have brought about the abolition of the Church and the new Land law—may not be made to effect the repeal of the Legislative Union also.

We think it may be safely said that there is only one argument against the repeal of the Union which has any weight with anybody besides Englishmen, but this is a very strong one, viz., the awful badness of the Government which Irishmen set up when they get a chance to set one up. The Moffatt Mansion Government was, to be sure, a farce; but then it, like the whole Fenian organization, does not afford the slightest evidence that the men who got it up and carried it on were capable of serious work—which a really well-acted farce might have done. And then, we are sorry to say, that in our times the cause of Irish independence has a foe of which Grattan, Flood, Emmet and Wolfe Tone never dreamed of, namely, the municipal government of New York. Had it existed, such as we now see it, in the last century Grattan would never have thundered against the Union, and Tone would never have been hanged. Castlereagh would only have had to distribute the New York *Corporation Manual* pretty freely among the decent people of the island to prevent the heroes of 1788 from making any figure in history.

—In the course of the late war the French often called their enemy by the names of Goths and barbarians, and bystanders have been so far moved as from time to time to agree with them. But it was reserved for a famous Professor of Berlin to fix this title upon his countrymen as a compliment, and by way of strict historical parallel made in cold blood. At the conclusion of a lecture on the Roman catacombs held on the 13th of January last, the historian Theodor Mommsen described the siege of Rome by the Gothic invaders, turning it, in the following manner, into a figure of another siege:—

The Roman knows nothing of what is outside his city walls, and despises it; for strangers, under the disguise of a most ready courtesy, he has at bottom nothing but a contempt. The inroad of Alaric and his Goths had been wantonly brought upon themselves. * * * Despite the prodigious circumference of the walls, all the twelve gates were beset; traffic was closed upon the Tiber, the pressure of famine commenced, they began to portion out the bread per head, then to distribute half rations, at last one-third rations only, as the necessity gradually became more terrible. Pestilence and contagion began their fearful work in the invested space; it became impossible so much as to bury the dead, for the cemeteries were all in the occupation of the enemy. The besieged threatened a sortie en masse; the Goth laughed, and said, "The thicker the grass the better cuts the sickle." The Government resided far away in Ravenna; it sent bodies of troops to raise the siege, but they never reached Rome, and were destroyed one by one. The Goth tried many ways of extorting a peace; he demanded requisitions in money and grain, and the cession of Venetia, Noricum, and Dalmatia. They offered him gold and silver "as much as he would," but beyond that he could gain nothing. The Emperor Honorius and all his officials swore they would never make peace with Alaric, but wage eternal war against him, etc.

The literary point made is a good one, and probably the historian was too much taken up with the stiffneckedness of the Romans to consider the merits of Alaric's enterprise.

—A Western man has whittled out a clock with his jack-knife.

—Leporte, Ind., has a Swede, a carpenter, who claims to be a first cousin to Jenny Lind.

—A railroad with a three-foot gauge is in operation between Akron and Masallon, Ohio.

—The bridal dress of the Princess Louise is to be of white Irish poplin, with veil and trimmings of Honiton lace.

—Advocates of woman suffrage are complaining that they now receive very little encouragement from New England.

—During the past winter the range of the thermometer has varied as much as 72 degrees within twenty-four hours.

—A veteran wood-sawyer of Pittsfield, named Lysander Searles, sixty-six years of age, last week sawed over eleven cords of four feet wood twice in two, in four days.

—In order to avoid the objections made to dancing by the churchmen in Virginia, the folks there have taken to roller skating "through the mazy."

—The returns of income made this year are not to be published, and the officers administering the law are required to keep them secret.

—Delescluze, the editor-in-chief of the Paris *Reveil*, who was imprisoned by order of the Minister of Justice, in October last, says that he was treated by his jailers more brutally than during his repeated confinements under the Second Empire.

—Old Cousin-Montauban, Count de Palikao, and Eugenie's Prime Minister after Ollivier's resignation, is living in splendid style in London, where he has rented a very fine residence on Buckingham Square. He is reported to be worth eight or ten million francs, the fruit of his extortions during the long service in Africa, and principally during the expedition to China.

—The activity which Henry Laube, the German dramatist and theatrical manager, constantly displays is something extraordinary. Not only is he busily engaged in hastening the preparations for the construction of his new theatre in Vienna, but he is writing three or four new plays, corresponding for a number of journals, and has nearly completed an extensive new work on dramatic art.

—Frederick Gerstaecker, the German traveller and novelist, is in trouble. The English publishers of Charles Rowcrofts' Australian novels, some of which Gerstaecker has published in German under his own name, have threatened to prosecute him for plagiarism. About twenty-five years ago Gerstaecker published at Leipsic a German translation of Lippard's "Quaker City" as his own production.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14eod t4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 230 SOUTH THIRD STREET, CORNER OF WILLING'S ALLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

F. H. JACKSON,
3 20 14t Secretary.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
8 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

☞ MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at No. 900 WALNUT Street, at noon on the 4th day of April, when an election will be held for Five Directors to serve the ensuing year.

MICHAEL NISBET,
3 18 sw5t Secretary.

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
302 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND and CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

SILVER WARE

of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmwf

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusiv sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 19

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

STAIR RODS, STEP PLATES,

GAS TORCHES, GAS TURNERS, WAX TAPERS, Etc. Etc.,

On hand and for sale by

WILER & MOSS,
MANUFACTURERS,
3 10 1m No. 225 South FIFTH Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Lay Water Pipe on Poplar street and other streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and is hereby authorized to lay water pipe on—

Poplar street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street.

Brown street, from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-ninth street.

Shamokin street, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second street, in the Fifteenth ward.

Berks street, from Sixth to Tenth street, in the Twentieth ward.

Centre street, from Hamilton to Wood street.

Baker street, from Green lane to Gay street, in the Twenty-first ward.

Elm street, from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-ninth street.

Warren street, from Thirty-eighth to Thirty-ninth street.

Haverford avenue, from Forty-fourth to Sixty-eighth street, in the Twenty-fourth ward.

Watt street, from Reed to Wharton street.

Alter street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, in the Twenty-sixth ward.

Irving street, from Fortieth to Forty-first street, in the Twenty-seventh ward; and on

York street, from Germantown avenue to Tenth street, in the Twenty-eighth ward.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Approve Contracts for the Erection of School Buildings in the Tenth and Fourteenth Wards, and of the Sureties Therefor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the contract dated the tenth day of February, 1871, between the city of Philadelphia, of the one part, and Philip H. Somersett, of the other part, for the erection of a school building for the price or sum of nineteen thousand eight hundred and forty-five ($19,845) dollars, on the south side of Cherry street, east of Eleventh street, in the Tenth ward, be and the same is hereby approved, and that John H. Miller is hereby approved as surety therefor.

And the contract dated the thirteenth day of December, 1870, between the city of Philadelphia of the one part, and William Keas, of the other part, for the erection of a school building for the price or sum of twenty-five thousand five hundred ($25,500) dollars, on the lot of ground on the north side of Wood street, east of Twelfth street, in the Fourteenth ward, be, and the same is hereby approved, and that Samuel Bolton and Edward Hayes, the sureties therefor, are hereby approved. And the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia be and is hereby requested to affix the corporate seal of the said city to said contracts.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled, "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, two million one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for the further extension of the Water Works. For which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, March 16, 1871, entitled "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 17 24t

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

Have reduced the prices of ALL THEIR

Chromos 25 Per Cent.

This includes

ALL CHROMOS PUBLISHED,
AMERICAN AND OTHERS.

FRAMES of every character equally as cheap.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 23 mwf

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street, Room No. 9.

ST. LOUIS, March 2, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, April 3, 1871, for furnishing the Subsistence Department U. S. A.:—

88 pounds mess pork.
40,000 pounds of bacon—clear sides.
181,000 pound of double extra flour.
13,000 pounds of hard bread.
11,000 pounds of corn meal—kiln dried.
15,000 pounds of beans—white navy.
6,000 pounds of split peas.
4,500 pounds of rice—Carolina.
600 pounds of hominy.
17,000 pounds of green Rio coffee.
1,000 pounds of Rio coffee—roasted.
9,000 pounds of brown sugar.
1,500 gallons of whisky vinegar.
3,000 pounds of candles—adamantine.
8,000 pounds of extra family soap.
37,500 pounds of salt.
500 pounds of pepper—black.
4,500 pounds of hams—sugar-cured.
17,600 pounds of choice family flour.
3,500 pounds of dried apples.
500 pounds of dried peaches.
1,200 pounds of raisins.
178 gallons of pickled cucumbers.
50 gallons of pickled onions.
375 gallons of sauerkraut.
332 dozen cans of milk.
3,200 pounds of lard.
7,000 pounds of butter.
1,000 pounds of cheese.

Information as to kind of packages, condition, etc. etc., can be obtained on application at this office.

C. B. PENROSE,
3 13 † Captain, C. S., U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD.

FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
Third Story Union Bank Building,
MARCH 1, 1871.

Proposals are invited for dredging in the channel below Fort Carroll leading to this city. Proposals, to be *sealed* and in *duplicate*, *endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of 1st day of APRIL, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. About 75,000 cubic yards, more or less, to be removed. Length of haul of material averages about two miles. The object is to attain a depth of 22 feet at mean low water. The tide rises about one foot and one-half. Proposals will state kind of machinery to be used; average quantity in cubic yards to be removed daily; price per cubic yard, including excavation, removal, and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping scows.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of Proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
3 2 Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDINGS,
Fayette Street, near Charles,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 28, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for dredging a channel through Fredericksburg and Smithwood Bars, in the Rappahannock river. Proposals, to be *sealed*, *in duplicate*, *endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 28, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. *Separate Proposals* will be also received for removing one wreck in Fredericksburg bar.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed 90 feet in width or 8 feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about two feet

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 6t Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, MD., March 20, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel in Queenstown Creek, Maryland, from Chester River to Queenstown. Proposals to be *sealed*, *in duplicate*, *endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 22, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 6t Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 29, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for excavating a channel in the James river, at the Rocketts, near Richmond, Va.

Proposals, to be *sealed*, *in duplicate*, *endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 29, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material to be removed is rock in beds and boulders. The channel is not to exceed 180 feet in width or 18 feet in depth at mean high water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about 2½ feet.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 21, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel at Cambridge, Maryland. Proposals to be *sealed*, *in duplicate*, *endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 24, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or ten feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 Major of Engineer U. S. Army.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (where proper forms will be furnished) until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, April 21, 1871, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of

889 pairs Boots (600 pairs to be cable screwed).
5000 Haversacks.
1000 yards Crimson Worsted Lace, 1¼ inch.

All to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
3 21 Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, OFFICE A. C. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
March 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., April 15, 1871, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station during the two months commencing May 1, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

WILLIAM PRINCE,
3 15 First Lieut. Ord., A. C. S.

Galvanized Elastic Cable Fencing

Does not "kink" in warm nor "snap" in cold weather. Is cheaper than most wood fences; ornamental and durable; large quantities erected and satisfaction given. Send for circulars, or see the fencing at the manufacturer's, [3 17 fmwlm

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 North FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

SAXON GREEN.

Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers,
3 9 tf No. 124 N. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'kt v'l	$1,223 557 00
Real Estate	56,000 50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	23,375 40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7960, estimated value	3,912 00
Cash	142,911 73
	$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,;	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. FOWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397 89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851 78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY, 1, 1870. $1,705,319 07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Busby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $600 383 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB R. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. J. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870 .. 137,050
$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	231,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
	WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452 35

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS . 2,687,452 35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-two inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD
Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4:30
Pottstown Accomm'o.	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7:05
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12:35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Per-kiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.
Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:06 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wootten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 226 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. m.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:20, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:30, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 6, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 6:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.
Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 6 P. M., SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5:00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:46 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:20 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:20 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:20 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:30 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	2:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:25 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 6:36 P. M.
Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M.
Abington at 2:35, 6:55, and 9:36 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COLORED HEROES.

Grand Reunion at Concert Hall.

Second Anniversary of the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Oration by General James Givin—Addresses by Distinguished Speakers—Grand Street Parade This Afternoon and a Jubilee To-night.

To-day the colored people of Philadelphia, alike with those in all sections of the country, in a jubilant manner are celebrating the second anniversary of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which grants unto them all the rights, privileges, and immunities of American citizens. Unfortunately, early in the morning a dreary, disagreeable rain set in, which, however, only slightly dampened the ardor of the participants in the demonstration.

At sunrise a national salute was fired by John W. Jackson Post, No. 27, G. A. R., at Penn Square, under the command of Captain W. T. Morris.

The Mass Meeting at Concert Hall.

The first important event of the day was the grand reunion of the colored soldiers and sailors of the Republic at Concert Hall. The preparations for this assemblage were long in making, but the unbounded success of the affair fully rewarded all the laborious efforts of the gentlemen in charge. The call extended to all the soldiers and sailors, inviting them to join with their old associates-in-arms resident in our city, and exhorting them in these words:—

"Come, and let us revive the memories of the past and consecrate ourselves anew to the great work of the maintenance and preservation of Constitutional Liberty. Come! The welcome is for all! Let us meet again—not as in a council of war, but in the interest of peace and its accompanying blessings."

For this occasion, the hall was decorated with hunting and banners. Above the stage were the blue silk guidons of the National Union Club, and over them this inscription:—

"We proved our manhood!
"Fort Wagner, Honey Hill, Deep Bottom."

About the walls were hung banners with these inscriptions, Lincoln's words:—

"With malice towards none,
With Liberty for all."

"Let soldiers in war be citizens in peace."

Under the portrait of Wm. Lloyd Garrison:—

"The Liberator has at last been heard."
"Fort Pillow.
New Market Heights.
Petersburg.
Richmond."

Under the portrait of Wendell Phillips:—

"Fame, Wealth, and Power
he cast aside to battle
for the oppressed."
"Glory be to God in the Highest.
The year of Jubilee has come."

"The Fifteenth Amendment declared part of the Constitution of the United States.
Equality before the law guaranteed."

Under the portrait of Owen Lovejoy:—

"A Martyr true to the cause of
Liberty and Justice."
"Right shall be victor, whatever may oppose.
Right is of no sex.
Truth is of no color.
God is the Father of us all.
And we are all Brethren."

"Celebration of the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

BELL.

Proclaim equality throughout the land, and peace unto all the land."

"No Government can be free that does not allow all its citizens to participate in the execution of her laws."—*Thaddeus Stevens.*

Under the portrait of Frederick Douglass:—

"A man among men."

"We helped to keep the jewel of freedom in the family of nations."

Under the portrait of President Grant, in the centre of the gallery:—

"Our Gallant Boy in Blue."

Under another portrait of the President:—

"Our Choice for President in 1872."

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock. The orphans of the deceased colored soldiers and sailors, some eighty in number, occupied the front seats.

The Rev. Mr. Turpin, chaplain of the 11th Regiment, opened the exercises with prayer.

The Opening Address.

The Rev. James Underdue, President of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, then delivered this address of welcome:—

Comrades:—It is my pleasant duty to-day to welcome you at this first grand reunion of the soldiers and sailors of the late terrible war. I need not say to you that the remembrance of the dreary marches, the toils, and fatigues inseparable from such service in times of broil and battle, and the remembrance of our fellow-comrades in the heat of the conflict for the saving of the nation's life, make this reunion pleasant and profitable.

We meet in no council of war, to devise no plan of attack, but rather to call up in social converse the dangers we have passed through and the hardships we have endured in common together. We meet to contemplate a peaceful and united country, secured to ourselves and posterity forever, and destined to greater progress and advancement because it is now in truth "The land of the free and the home of the brave." We come to encourage each other in the cultivation and practice of the arts and sciences of peaceful industry and the duties of good citizens. Nobleness of soul always marks those whom men delight to honor. Those who possess it have a distinguishing principle by which they govern themselves, and set a proud example for others. Let us fill with honor and fidelity the sphere we are called to occupy. Thus the most menial walks of life may be made honorable. But I trespass on your patience, and keep back of soul-trying Wagner, Milliken's Bend, the inhuman butchery of Fort Pillow. The deadly conflicts at Petersburg, Deep Bottom, and Chapen's Bluff, from whence come back to earth and to us immortal warriors, uniting with us in the reunion of this day, others will tell you of.

Again, my friends and comrades, I bid you an unqualified welcome on this the day that wipes from the escutcheon of the grandest and proudest nation of earth her second and her foulest blot!

The Resolutions.

The proclamation of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment was then read by John W. Simpson.

The same gentleman then read a long preamble and resolutions, the latter being as follows:

Resolved, That we call upon every lover of republican institutions to join us in our demand that Congress should adopt some speedy means for the protection of the loyalists in the South in the exercise of their rights as freemen.

Resolved, That we view the dissensions in the Republican party with much regret, as being injurious to the welfare and prosperity of our beloved Union, for which we offered ourselves a sacrifice to maintain.

Resolved, That we offer our past history as a pledge for our loyalty and firm adherence to that party which inscribes upon its banners Liberty, Justice, and Equality to all.

The orphan children then sang, earnestly and excellently, a number of patriotic songs.

The Rev. A. B. Corliss then delivered a brief address, declaring that it was well for us to remember how the colored regiments, at first offering to fight for the Union, then asking to be recognized, and finally being granted that true freedom which all American citizens enjoy, are made to appreciate the interest and importance of the present occasion.

Words from the Absent.

A large number of letters were received from distinguished gentlemen, which we summarize as follows:—

Governor Geary said:—"It would afford me great pleasure to meet with you on that interesting occasion, the importance of which to your people is paralleled only by the deep interest always taken in our national anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. * * * Thanking you for your courtesy and kindness, I am compelled to decline your invitation, as my official duties require all my time and attention."

Joseph C. Audenreid, aid-de-camp to the General at Washington, wrote:—"General Sherman desires me to express to you his thanks for your polite invitation and to say that a previous engagement in Cincinnati will make it impossible for him to accept."

Jonathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State of Florida, wrote:—"Citizens of African descent—Port Hudson, Milligan's Bend, Fort Wagner, New Market Heights, Nashville, Petersburg and Dutch Gap were but the fulfilment of the nation's pledge made nearly a hundred years before, that *man must be free*. By this record, made on the firey edge of battle front, may our children stand to the latest generation, ever ready to do and die! * * * Yours for liberty, equality, and fraternity!"

Congressman B. S. Turner wrote:—"In reply to your invitation, permit me to say that it will give me great pleasure to be with you and participate in the celebration of the ratification of one of the most important amendments to the Constitution of our country."

United States Senator Hon. John Scott declared that "official engagements" would prevent him from attending.

Congressman J. H. Rainey wrote:—"Believe me when I assure you that I appreciate very highly the honor conferred. However, I will not be able to accept for many reasons;" which he then states.

William Nesbit said:—"No other event in our history so much calls out our enthusiasm as does the great act which made us citizens, and in keeping its memory green we should show to the world our appreciation."

Hon. Simon Cameron wrote "that he was so uncertain of the time of the Senate's adjournment, and so pressed by other engagements, that he could not come."

Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, M. C., said:—"The occasion is a glorious one, and if possible I will attend."

The Congressional printer, Hon. A. M. Clapp said: "It was through your patriotic deeds of daring that the Republic has been saved from disunion and overthrow; and it is fitting that you should commemorate the rich fruits that your courage and loyalty have secured as a blessing to the American people. Let the fifteenth amendment be celebrated annually with appropriate ceremonies as long as the Republic shall endure."

Other letters were read from Andrus Rockafellow, of Georgia; M. Hall Stanton, Esq., C. J. Dunn, of Louisiana; Hon. John V. Creely, Hon. Charles O'Neill, Hon. Henry H. Bingham, R. Stockett Matthews, Esq., of Baltimore; and Robert B. Beath, late Lieutenant-Colonel 6th Regiment United States Colored Troops.

Oration by Colonel James Givin.

Colonel James Givin then delivered the following address:—

Comrades:—Since the beginning of time it has been the custom to set apart certain days of the year on which to commemorate certain events, and on those days to indulge in games or pastimes suitable to the particular occasion.

On this, the 30th day of March, 1871, we are called together to celebrate the anniversary of the proclamation issued by the Secretary of State, announcing to the world the adoption by the requisite number of States of the Fifteenth Amendment to our National Constitution. We meet, not as politicians, to advance or advocate the doctrines of any political party, but as free and independent citizens of a common country, to express our joy and satisfaction, and to return our thanks to "Him who doeth all things well," for the blessings conferred upon us. To do this the more properly, we have called around us the colored soldiers and sailors, to whom more than to any others is due the accomplishment of this one great act of justice.

Nearly a hundred years ago, on the 4th of July, 1776, almost within reach of the sound of my voice, was read "the Declaration of Independence, and the bell in the old State House steeple proclaimed liberty throughout the land and to the inhabitants thereof;" for it was then declared that "All men are created free and equal, and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." And from one end of this fair land to the other joy was unconfined, the shouts of gladness were heard upon every hill-top and in every valley, for on that day a new republic was born, a people had thrown off the yoke that had bound them, and became one among the nations of the earth. A long, exhausting, and bloody war followed. For years the gallant patriot few grappled with the well-fed, well armed and disciplined hosts of Great Britain, until at last the proud lion of England laid prostrate at the feet of the American eagle. The colonies were free. The seed was sown from which grew this great nation of which to-day we all may triumphantly say we are citizens.

But in the exultations of that great victory, one class of our citizens were overlooked. There were stalwart men, made after the image of their Creator, endowed with all the feelings, powers, and natural abilities of other men, who, because of the color of their skin, were denied rights and privileges that to them belonged by the same title, but who were made slaves, and bartered and sold as horses and cattle; and in spite of law, justice, or equality, a portion of our people transformed the Declaration of Independence to read, "All white men are created free and equal;" and through their lust for property and gain, a great wrong was perpetrated upon an innocent and inoffensive people, which it took almost a century to set aright, and then only through a fratricidal war, attested to-day by the graves of six hundred thousand brave men.

Slavery was a great wrong, acknowledged by the Government of the United States, a wrong of which each and every one of her citizens in his heart of hearts felt ashamed, and for which none could offer a valid excuse.

We have been told that "the mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine." There arose among our people a feeling of hatred and disgust at this great iniquity. Education surmounted the barrier raised up and sustained by ignorant prejudice. Acknowledging the wrong, State after State threw off the stigma that had made freedom a mockery and liberty a byword. And at last, every human being living north of Mason and Dixon's line could look to his Maker and say, "I am free;" and, in the language of the immortal Lincoln, "to the right to eat the bread earned by the sweat of his own brow, the black man was the equal of all others." South of Mason and Dixon's line, or "away down South in Dixey," where school-houses and churches were scarce, where ignorance and anti-Christian feelings predominated, where God's command to "love one another" seemed not to be known, or, if known, to be disregarded; "away down South," where the enervating sun made men too indolent to earn their own bread, they aped the aristocracy of the Old World, believed, in their ignorance, that God had made one race to be masters and another to be slaves, continued the wrong they knew they were working, and refused to accord the great boon of liberty to those whom they unjustly held in bondage, not acknowledging that "the laborer was worthy of his hire," but insisting that capital should own labor. And for years we lived in that hermaphrodite condition of a country half free and half slave, and sectional strife disgraced our political system.

Under our liberal form of government our country grew rapidly, for here the oppressed of all nations found an asylum. The pioneer's axe swept away the forests of the West, and the haunts of the wild monarchs were changed to productive farms and vineyards. The hut of the Indian was replaced by the mansion of the white man. Large and populous cities now stand where before naught was heard but the crack of the huntsman's rifle or the bark of the ravenous wolf. Civilization in its westward march moved rapidly, and for a time it seemed that the relic of barbarism was destined to follow in its tread. Fierce and bloody was the contest between freedom and slavery in the settlement of our territories; hard, hard indeed was the struggle in Kansas and Nebraska. For a time it seemed that, spite of all exertions, the monster would succeed; but, blessings on the memory of old John Brown, there slavery received a blow that hurled it back, and sent it writhing towards its death! At that juncture there arose in the minds of the people a fixed and determined resolution that, at least, slavery should extend no further. Gnawing as it had been upon the vitals of our political system; prostrating and degrading as it had been to our labor, they refused to allow any more of our fair land to suffer from its blighting influence. And then commenced the crusade that ended in its death. Far, far away in the West, inured to toil and hardships, "with a heart filled with good-will towards all, malice towards none," freedom's giant champion, Abraham Lincoln, marched to the front, and with the voice of truth proclaimed the doctrine that "this country could not endure half free and half slave; the one must succumb to the other;" "a house divided against itself must fall;" and placing himself at the head of the fast-increasing army of freemen, led the hosts to victory, and was elevated, by the will of the people, to the highest position man can hold on this earth—President of the United States.

But the champions of slavery, not willing to submit, refusing to acknowledge the "handwriting on the wall," determined to disrupt the ties that bound the States together, and build a new structure, whose foundation should be the manacles of four millions of God's people. Armies were raised, and brother was arrayed against brother, father against son. The struggle was long, bitter, and fearful, and at last the Government asked assistance from the race that owed it least; a race against which were shut its schools and its workshops; a race denied the rights, so justly theirs, of being citizens of the United States. Forgetful of the wrongs they had suffered; thinking only of the good that might come; unmindful of everything except the Government was in danger, a hundred and sixty thousand of them marched to the music of the Union and bared their breasts to the bullets of the enemy, and on a hundred fields proved their valor and their love of country. Forty thousand graves attest their bravery. Fifty thousand widows and orphans are living monuments of their devotion.

Their valor and their self-sacrificing devotion appealed so strongly for justice that tardily it was accorded to them; there was a fierce struggle between right and wrong. A strong effort was made to compromise between the truth and a lie. Able men lacked courage through fear of losing place and power. Men tried to be honest, but dare not. But at last right triumphed over wrong, and the fifteenth amendment became a part of the Constitution of our country. Our flag then became the emblem of a nation entirely free, more beautiful in its stripes, more brilliant in its stars. Then the word "white" having been erased from our statute books, the word "colored" became useless. To-day the ballot-box being placed in the hands of all, all men are equal. To-day the jury-box being open to all, every man can be tried by his peers. To-day a man is judged by his actions, not by the color of his skin. To-day the highest honors are within the power of all to win. The whip of the overseer has no terror for the hardy laborer. The auctioneer no more sells the mother from her child, the husband from his wife.

Bring from its seclusion the old "Independence Bell," place it high, high above the loftiest mountain in the land. Once more let its iron tongue speak to the world; let it again proclaim "Liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof." For to-day God's will is done. All men are free and equal. All men have liberty, and all men are in the pursuit of happiness.

President Underdue then stated that at the meeting to-night a number of distinguished speakers—Robert Purves, William Nesbit, Isaiah Ware, and perhaps Hon. Benjamin F. Butler (who was in the city)—would be present.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Procession This Afternoon.

At 1 o'clock the procession formed at Broad and Race streets. The line was thus composed:—

Detachment of Police.
Lieutenant-Colonel James Underdue, Chief Marshal.
Marshal's Aids, Major John W. Simpson, James W. Brown, E. F. Harris, Lieutenant John W. Dilton, Lieutenant A. A. Brown, A. R. Coots, and Robert M. Day.
Band.
1st Division National Guard Pennsylvania,
11th Regiment,
Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Purnell,
Commanding.
Major, John W. Simpson, Sergeant, John Hall; Adjutant, William Nadine; Quartermaster, John Kenton; Chaplain, Rev. Jeremiah Turpin.

Co.			Co.		
A,	Capt. W. T. Morris.		C,	Capt. Jos. Parker.	
"	B, "	Isaac Hicks.	"	G, "	M. Hamilton.
"	C, "	Wm. Harris.	"	H, "	L. Harris.
"	D, "	J. Junior.	"	I, "	Jos. Wilson.
"	E, "	M. Davis.	"	K, "	John Travis.

This regiment has 600 men on its rolls, only 200 of whom, fully equipped, turned out.

12th Regiment.
Colonel L. E. French, Jr.
Lieutenant-Colonel, J. D. Cliff; Major, James H. Teagle; Sergeant, E. C. Howard; Quartermaster, Thomas Chenock; Adjutant, J. W. Cole; Assistant-Surgeon, Jos. Dover.

Co.			Co.		
A,	Capt. J. W. Johnson.		F,	Capt. E. T. Lewis.	
B,	"	W. R. DeCordova.	G,	"	Jos. Trusty.
C,	"	J. D. Henderson.	H,	"	J. Jackson.
D,	"	J. Williams.	I,	"	B. Harrison.
E,	"	C. Hailstock.	K,	"	H. Coe.

This company has 700 men enrolled, but 250 of whom turned out equipped.

13th Regiment.
Colonel, John McKee.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Rev. James Underdue (Chief Marshal); Major, James Crocker; Surgeon, Dr. H. T. Roselli; Adjutant, Raymond J. Baugh; Quartermaster, G. W. R. Hall.

Co.			Co.		
A,	Capt. C. Tolson.		F,	Capt. Augustine.	
B,	"	J. W. Elsley.	G,	"	J. T. Kenna.
C,	"	B. Lumm.	H,	"	O. Jones.
D,	"	E. Johnson.	I,	"	G. P. Gray.
E,	"	W. Hubert.	K,	"	Brown, Jr.

This company has 600 men enrolled, but 200 of whom, equipped, turned out.
Four companies Blue Mountain Sharpshooters from
Band.
Harrisburg.
Chester Safe Guards.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, 100 strong.
Delegation from Carlisle.
Delegation from Smyrna.
Delegation from Camden.
Union Club from Wilmington.
Philadelphia Coachmen's Association, Numbering 150.
Philadelphia "Lone Star" Assembly, Numbering 145.
Philadelphia Literary Association.
Colored and Soldiers' Orphans.
From Bridgewater, Pa., numbering 80.
Mounted Citizens.
Beneficial Societies.

The route of the procession was as follows:—Form on Broad street, right resting on Race street, facing west, countermarch down Broad to Chesnut, Chesnut to Fifth, Fifth to Brown, Brown to Fourth, Fourth to Arch, Arch to Sixth, Sixth to Pine, Pine to Broad, Broad to Race, and there dismiss.

BOILERS.

The Second Annual Report of Boiler Inspector Lovegrove—The Expenses—Boiler Explosions.

From the annual report for 1870 of the inspector of steam boilers in Philadelphia, T. J. Lovegrove, Esq., which has just been presented to the Mayor, the following facts are gleaned:—

The only accidents during the year were the scalding of a man at Thomas' mill, Twelfth and Buttonwood streets, and the scratching of another by a brick displaced by the explosion of one bulb of a Harrison boiler at No. 1234 N. Front street.

During the year 1870 there were upward of one hundred disastrous explosions of steam boilers in the United States, by which three hundred and twenty-six persons were killed and two hundred and twenty-seven wounded. During the same year, although there were at least two explosions every week in various parts of the United States, of which New York, Baltimore, Brooklyn, and Chicago had their respective shares, none occurred in the city of Philadelphia, notwithstanding the fact that it has a greater number of boilers than any other of the above-mentioned cities.

The following is a statement of the operations of the department during the year 1870:—

There have been fifty-eight boilers inspected this year that were not inspected last year: there have been thirty-one new boilers erected; there have been twenty-seven old boilers re-erected and repaired. The additional number of boilers erected will give employment to thirty-five hundred operatives.

The large number of boilers condemned and repaired last year made it unnecessary to condemn but one this year, and consequently to order but few repairs.

The Mayor's attention is called to the number of engineers who have applied for a license this year compared with those to whom a license was granted last year. This part of the ordinance should be repealed, or a penalty attached for employing an engineer without a license.

The total number of engineers who have presented themselves for examination during the year is only 56. Of these 4 were first class, 26 were second class, 22 were third class, and 4 fourth class certificates. There were 39 renewals of certificates. Of these, 9 were first class, 25 were second class, and 5 were third class.

The receipts of this department for the year 1870 are as follows:—

Amount collected for inspection of boilers and grate surf	$4721·19
Amount collected for examination of engineers	168·00
Amount collected for re-examination of engines	39·00
Amount due January 1, 1870	947·15
	$5875·34
Amount paid City Treasurer	3230·93
Amount returned City Solicitor	346·74
Amount on hand to be collected	2297·67
	$5875·34
Amount appropriation	12,500·00
Amount expended	12,434·00
Amount merged	$76·00

The report concludes with a valuable dissertation, scientific and otherwise, on the subject of boiler explosions generally.

HOUSE BREAKING.—The residence of Albert Forshee, No. 2335 St. Alban's place, one of a fine row of dwellings on Twenty-third street, between Catharine and Christian, was entered last night by thieves during the absence of the family from the city. The robbers jumped the fence, opened a shutter, got into the house, ransacked, and stole quite a number of articles, the value of which has not been ascertained. A policeman was notified by some citizens that thieves were in the place, but when he got there the birds had flown.

IN FLAMES.

Destructive Fire This Morning in a Furniture and Upholstery Establishment—Heavy Loss—List of Insurances, Etc.

A destructive fire, in which the loss will probably amount to $35,000, occurred at 3 o'clock this morning in the extensive furniture stores of Thomas B. Sherborne & Son, Nos. 218 and 220 South Second street.

Messrs. Sherborne & Son occupy the entire five-story building No. 220, and also the second, third, and fourth floors of No. 218. On the ground floor of the latter place is the furnishing and upholstering establishment of Messrs. Noblit, Brown, Noblit & Co., who also occupy the entire building No. 222. The buildings used by Messrs. Sherborne & Son were fully stocked with a large assortment of the best furniture, and it was on the south end of the rear of the fourth story, where a large quantity of the finest upholstered sofas, chairs, etc., were kept that the fire originated. The entire contents of this floor were speedily consumed; the roof was burned entirely off, and the fire entered through the brick wall of the fourth story of No. 218. The fine furniture in this section was also wholly consumed, but the roof covering it is still standing, the flames having been checked before they reached that far. To the third floor of No. 220 the flames also descended, and more than one-half of the stock in this department was also burned up. At this point the flames were subdued, after having burned stubbornly for over an hour, and requiring an immense amount of water for their subjugation. The first and second floors were drenched with water, but the furniture, though damaged, is not injured to a large amount, as the Insurance Patrol were soon on the ground and spread 72 covers. The remaining floors of No. 218 were also thoroughly saturated, but the oil-cloth covers spread by the patrol have saved a great deal of loss. The establishment to the south, No. 222, was not injured by the fire, but the entire building was soaked with water. In this structure also the oiled covers did effective service in preventing loss.

The building No. 218 is the property of the Pratt estate. The damage to it is not ascertained, but is comparatively trifling. It is fully insured in the Fire Association. The stock on the first floor of this structure, owned by Messrs. Noblit, Brown, Noblit & Co., is covered by a policy for $5000 in the Reliance Insurance Company. It is only damaged by water.

The building No. 220 is owned by Messrs. Sherborne & Son. It is damaged on the third and fourth floors and also the roof. The loss is covered by an insurance of $10,000 in the Franklin Insurance Company.

The loss on the stock of Messrs. Sherborne & Son cannot be accurately given. They are insured for $30,000, but it is thought that this sum will barely cover the loss. Following are the companies in which they have policies:—

Royal Insurance Company	$6,000
Delaware Mutual Insurance Company	6,000
American Insurance Company	6,000
Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company	6,000
Home Insurance Company, New York	6,000
Total	$30,000

The structure No. 222, occupied by Messrs. Noblit & Co., is also owned by that firm. The damage does not amount to much. It is insured for $10,000 in the Fire Association. On the stock of the same firm there are the following insurances:—

Royal Insurance Company	$10,000
State of Pennsylvania Insurance Co.	10,000
Franklin Insurance Company	10,000
North America Insurance Company	10 000
Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company	10,000
Delaware Mutual Insurance Company	5,000
Total	$55,000

The fire this morning was the only one of large proportions at which the new department have been called upon to attend. The first alarm brought four companies, viz., the Hibernia, Vigilant, Weccacoe, and Diligent; also, the Fame Truck, from Twentieth and Pine streets. Sixteen minutes later a second alarm was given, and four more companies soon arrived on the fire ground. It is agreed upon all sides that the firemen worked effectively. That the eight companies were amply sufficient is proved by the fact that the fire was confined to the third and fourth stories of No. 220, when it was feared that the flames could scarcely be prevented from extending to Messrs. Noblit & Co.'s building.

TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—We referred recently to the earnest and united effort which is being made to clear the Trinity Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Frankford road and Cambria street, from its indebtedness. In this connection the following note is interesting:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1871.—No. 123 S. Eleventh street.—Rev. R. A. Brown—Dear Sir:—We hereby donate the amount of our claim, in full, against Trinity Presbyterian Church, to the Memorial Fund, and hope you will be able to induce all your other creditors to do likewise. Respectfully yours,
J. & G. H. GIBSON.

Whereupon, at a congregational meeting, held at the church on Wednesday evening, March 15, it was resolved:—

Whereas, Messrs. J. & G. H. Gibson, glaziers, No. 123 South Eleventh street, have generously donated their entire claim, amounting to about $160, to Trinity Presbyterian Church; therefore

Resolved, That we render our heartfelt gratitude to Messrs. J. & G. H. Gibson for their timely and generous donation, and assure them of our earnest prayers that the great Head of the Church may a hundred fold reward them for the help they have extended to this church in its time of need.

SHOPLIFTERS ON THEIR TRAVELS.—On Tuesday afternoon last two women went into the silk store of Mr. George Fryer, No. 916 Chesnut street, and requested of the young lady attendant to be shown some pieces of silk, as they desired to make a purchase. While they were examining the article a countryman entered the place, who also wanted to buy silk. The two women were left to examine the piece of goods while the attendant waited upon the rough-looking countryman. He bought two yards and then left the store, and, in the meantime, the two women had also left the store. When the pieces of silk were examined it was found that one of them, valued at $250, was missing. The detectives were notified, but they have not yet made any arrests. A reward of $50 has been offered for the apprehension of the thieves.

YOUNG LADY INTOXICATED.—Mary Jones, a good-looking young woman, genteely dressed, had the misfortune to get intoxicated last evening. In this unladylike condition she went to the pavement in front of the Academy of Music, and began abusing people who were foolish enough, as Mary said, to pay $4 to hear the Swedish singer. Officer Smith wanted to persuade the young lady to leave, but she would not, and in return for that official's interference she seized his coat and tore several ribbons from it. Alderman Morrow held the female in $600 bail.

WILLIAM J. DELLEKER, for many years of the firm of Wilcox & Delleker, died this morning, after a lingering illness, at his residence, No. 337 South Twenty-first street. Mr. Delleker was favorably known to nearly all our large business houses and banking institutions. For over twenty years the firm of Wilcox & Delleker were the only Notaries Public in this city. The funeral will take place on Monday next, the 3d proximo, from his late residence.

STABBED IN A RESTAURANT.—Edward Davis entered Petry's saloon, at Broad and Walnut street, last evening, and began to fight the bartender. Davis seized a knife and cut the bartender in the side, inflicting a wound which, however, is not considered dangerous. Officer Davis, of the Fifth district, arrested Edward and the latter has been committed by Alderman Morrow.

THAT BELL.—The constant and disagreeable ringing of the bell at the Fairmount Engine house the other day, about which people talked so much, was caused by the members of that organization, who, desirous of selling the bell to the Washington Fire Company of Easton, were testing it to show to the country folks the quality of its sound and the endurance of its metal. That's the whole story.

ESCAPED.

How a Policeman Let a Robber Go—The Wonderful Activity of the Second District Police.

A few nights ago the dwelling of Mr. John Floyd, No. 745 South Fourth street, was entered by burglars, who gained access thereto by means of the basement window. They then ascended to the first floor, packed up a lot of clothing, secured a silver cake-basket and other silverware, ransacked the closets, and laid themselves out for an extensive job. There was also some silver-plated ware, but this the thieves broke up, and finding that it was not clear silver all the way through, they disdainfully threw it aside. While these transactions were going on on the first floor Mrs. Floyd was lying in bed awake in the second. She heard the window open, but this did not trouble her much, as she thought the noise came from the neighboring house, in which there is sickness. Then she heard more noise, and she attributed this to the cat. A large eight-day clock is in the hall on the ground floor, and she heard a knock against the hollow part of this piece of furniture. This looked suspicious. She became alarmed, and in this state of mind she heard a footstep on the stairs. She then awoke Mr. Floyd, told him the circumstances, and as that gentleman was endeavoring to persuade her that it was nothing at all, he was considerably astonished at hearing some one try the door-knob of the very room in which they were! This aroused him. He rushed for his two revolvers, but they were gone. He had loaned them a day or two before to a friend. He finally got a policeman's rattle and sprang it with vigor out of the second-story window. The thieves below, on hearing this, rushed to the front door and nearly tore it from its hinges in their frantic endeavors to get out. They failed, for it was barred with three locks and secured by a chain. The robbers then ran to the cellar-kitchen window, and just as they were getting out a policeman of the Second district arrived on the spot "and arrested them"—the reader will say. Not a bit of it. He let the fellows go. Not that he didn't make an effort—but such an effort! The astute official splurged around for a while, and made a pretense of being anxious to catch the scoundrels, but he didn't do it. The robbers escaped; and this is another triumphant plume in the cap of the Second Police district.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of James Simpson, aged 30 years, was found in the Delaware opposite Shippen street wharf this morning. The deceased resided at No. 434 German street. It is not known by what means he came to his fatal ending.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judgments.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read and Sharswood.

The following judgments were entered to-day:—Thompson, C. J.:—

The West Branch Canal Co. vs. Daniel Mutliner. Snyder county. Judgment reversed.

East Mountain Laffee Coal Co. vs. Joseph Schuyler. Schuylkill county. Judgment reversed and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Moore vs. Hetzell. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Dodge et al. vs. Bache. Appeal from Common Pleas of Tioga county. Appeal quashed.

Wagner vs. Wagner et al. Northumberland county. Judgment affirmed.

In the matter of the writs of Cochran. Rule to quash overruled. Per curiam.

Read, J.:—

John Rockey vs. Erwin Burkhalter. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Sharswood, J.:—

Kemmerer vs. Stocker. Error to Common Pleas of Carbon county. Judgment affirmed.

Gilbert vs. Finkheimer. Error to Common Pleas of Northampton county. Judgment reversed and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Appeal of Catherine Mack and Mary Penson from the Orphans' Court of Lehigh county. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at costs of appellants.

Washington T. Stevenson's appeal from the Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at costs of appellant.

Agnew, J.:—

Daniel V. Drake and Rachel Drake vs. William Brown. Error to Common Pleas of Pike county. Decree affirmed, with costs.

The Martinsville Case.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

In the case of the young men on trial for the outrage committed on Miss Hirschberger, the evidence has been concluded, and counsel are now making their arguments to the jury.

Thieves.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

Judge Finletter presided to-day in the old Court.

James Rogers and Walter Harris were convicted of an attempt to enter the store of Elizabeth Souder with intent to steal. The evidence proved that an officer came upon them at the front of this store about 1 o'clock at night, found burglarious implements in their possession, and also discovered the impression of a "jimmy" on the door.

Thomas Dougherty, alias "Tom Tit," a youth of unenviable fame, was convicted of the larceny of a gold watch. He stole it from the office of A. J. Brazier one afternoon, and immediately pawned it for $25, thus rendering his detection an easy matter for the police.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, March 30, 1871.

The money market this morning exhibits less activity than we have noticed for several days past, the demand for discounts being particularly quiet for this usually active period, but rates on this class of loans are well maintained. We quote call loans at 5½@6½ per cent according to collaterals, and there is a good demand for all kinds of investments. An artificial stringency is possible within the next month if the speculators should combine to manipulate the market, and the fear of this contingency makes the banks cautious.

The gold market is dull and steady, the sales ranging from 110¾@110¾. The demand to-day is limited to the regular business wants.

Government bonds are less active but strong, our quotations showing a further advance of ⅛ as compared with last night's closing figures.

The stock market was fairly active, and steady sales of City 6s at 101⅛ for the old certificates, and at 101⅝ for the new bonds. Small sales of Lehigh Gold Loan at 89.

Reading Railroad was quiet but steady, with sales at 51¾. Pennsylvania was strong, selling at 61¾@61⅞, b. o. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 117; Lehigh Valley at 60¾@60¾; Norristown at 82½; Little Schuylkill at 44½; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 47¾@47¾; Catawissa preferred at 16½, and Northern Central at 39¼. 27½ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares there were several sales of Lehigh at 35¼@35¾.

The balance of the list was steady, but sales were light. Mechanics' Bank sold at 32½; Spruce and Pine Streets Railroad at 26½, and American Buttonhole Company at 19@19½, b. o.

—The following banks have subscribed, through Jay Cooke & Co., to-day, for the new five per cent. Government bonds:—

Cheshire National,	New Hampshire	$200,000
Government	"	Pottsville, Pa	100,000
Fourth	"	Philadelphia	10,000
First	"	Strasburg, Pa	80,000
			$390,000

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, Old	101¾	211 sh Penna R	61¾
$1300 City 6s, New	101¾	100 do	860. 61¾
$1000 do	101¾	500 do	61¾
$1000 Read 6s, '44-80	97	100 sh Lit Sch RR	44¼
$1000 Sch N 6s, 72	79	12 sh Leh V R	60¾
$1300 Leh gold L	89	38 do	60¾
$500 Union Cl 6s	14	34 do	60⅝
$300 Leh V 6s	92	50 sh Leh Nav St	35½
$1000 N Penna 6s	99¼	100 sh Buttonh'e Co	b60 19
15 sh Mech Bk	32½	100 sh N Cent R	39¼
57 sh Cam & Am	117		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 115¾@115¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112¼; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111⅝; do. July, 1865, 110¾@110¾; do., July, 1867, 110¾@110¾; do. July, 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 107⅜@107¾. Gold, 110¾@110¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 114¾@114¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@115¾; do. 1862, 111¾@112¼; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, new, 110¾@110¾; do. 1867, do. 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, do. 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 107¾@108. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114¾@114¾; Gold, 110¾@110¾; Silver, 106¾@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 825@835; Central Pacific Railroad, 950@960; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 745@755.

NASH & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110¾	11·37 A. M.	111¾
10·20 "	110¾	12·20 P. M.	111¾
10·20 "	111¾	12·25 "	111¾
11·25 "	111¾		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 30.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $31 ₮ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed moves slowly, and is nominal at 8¾@10c. ₮ lb. Timothy may be quoted at $6·50@6·75. Flaxseed sells at $2·05@2·10.

The Flour market is dull at the late decline, with an extremely limited inquiry both for shipment and home consumption. About 700 barrels sold in lots at $5·50 for superfine; $6 75@6 for extras; $7·12½@7·37½ for Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; $6